

What Is Your Town To You?

Is not Your town what You make it?
Are you afraid to stand for the best things when the minority is for the worst things?
Is it not a weakling who will knuckle under when evil conditions exist in your town?
Are we not too afraid of each other when it comes to a show-down of existing evils?
Why should the better citizens tolerate lawlessness?
When is the best time to change these conditions?
Do you object to the present?
Whom do you expect to take the initiative to make your town better?
Does your inactivity bespeak your judgment?

Squeeze The Land and not Your Neighbor

We like to see a man saving. Pick up the chips, be saving of axle-grease, keep out the rats and mice, warm over the food that is left after a meal, patch a worn garment, save.
And we like to see a man working. Get up early, keep up the fences, repair the road, keep wood ahead, keep down the weeds, make money.
But when dealing with a fellow man don't treat him as hard as you do your land, getting everything out of it you can. Don't brag when you cheat somebody. We love a man who can get a living and not injure a neighbor.

Knoxville's First Trade Trip

The Knoxville Board of Commerce is receiving enthusiastic letters daily from the different Boards of Commerce of the towns and cities to be visited on their First Trade Trip, assuring them of their hearty cooperation in making this trip the decided success the Knoxville organization desires it to be. While this is to be the first trip that Knoxville has ever made of this kind, neither pains or expense are being spared to make it a success in every way.
The purpose of the trip is not altogether for business purposes, or for selling goods, but rather to meet the people of the various towns from whom they buy goods and to whom they sell goods, and to bring them into a closer relationship with each other.
In several of the larger towns and cities where the "Special" is to stop for some length of time, preparations are being made to entertain the visitors in many ways; while in the smaller towns where the length of stay will not permit of extensive entertainment, other forms will be provided.
The special will consist of eight all-steel Pullman cars, including two dining cars and one combination baggage and refreshment car.
The train will carry over 100 of Knoxville's leading business and professional men and manufacturers on board. Besides these, there will be a large brass band to help make merry when the visitors arrive in the various towns and cities.
Each member of the party will wear a white hat and carry a striped umbrella in addition to wearing the regular badge.
Let every loyal business man, citizen and student look forward to this occasion on April 11th from 6:15 till 6:45 p.m. and be ready to give these gentlemen a real Berea welcome.
They will be met at the depot by ample conveyances and taken over town in same and returned to their special train. We hope their time with us may be extended in order that the rush may be overcome.
We welcome you! We look forward to your coming with much pleasure.

Better Babies Week

March 17 - 24

The following program is to be given at the Public School Building Friday afternoon, March 17th, beginning at 1:30 p. m. All parents and friends of children are cordially invited to be present. Scripture and Prayer, Mrs. B. H. Roberts. Chorus by the children. Baby Week—Why we celebrate, Mrs. Taylor. Prize Essay, How to keep the baby well. Solo, Miss Grace Cornelius. Play, "The theft of thistle-down." Recitation, Mrs. Vaughn. Talks on the care and feeding of babies, Miss Pearson and Doctor Mossman. Recitation, Mrs. Cline. Solo, Miss Cornelius. Examination of exhibits and distribution of bulletins.
On Saturday evening Rev. C. S. Knight will give a Health Talk illustrated with slides at the College Chapel beginning at 6:30 p. m. The Public are cordially invited to be present at both of these exercises.
On Sunday morning the ministers will give "The Child" special emphasis in their sermons. On Monday afternoon a program similar to the one given at the Public School will be given for the benefit of the women of the Industrial Club in the Parish House. The Club women will have charge of all these programs.

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You will certainly enjoy St. Patrick's day more if you know more about this wonderful character. Read in this issue what we have to say about him.
The Story! The Story! We can't miss an issue of The Forester's Daughter. Read it and be convinced that others are not fooling.
Look out for a good article on corn growing in Eastern Kentucky by County Agent Spence next week. You will do better farming and be happy in well doing if you keep up with these articles.
The biggest thirty minutes that

IN OUR OWN STATE

Four men were killed and two injured so severely that it is not believed they can live when the boiler in the Pikeville Planing & Supply Company's plant exploded Monday the 13th.

Conversion of J. B. Haggins' Elmendorf estate in Fayette County into a millionaire's colony is under consideration, according to James C. Stone, of Louisville.

S. C. Elliott, Assistant State Fire Marshal, reported at Frankfort on the 10th that thirteen fires in Louisville in as many days are suspected of being incendiary and that he is preparing to take evidence before the grand jury.

Kentucky's new School Laws Bill, including a codification and revision of all the old school laws, passed both houses of the Legislature and was ready for the Governor to sign on the 14th. The bill comprises 239 articles and 114 pages.

S. W. Bedford, the missing insurance man of Lexington, carried \$20,000 in insurance policies, his friends said Monday. No effort will be made to collect it until proof of his death can be furnished, but the policies will be kept up by relatives.

The Senate on the 9th passed the Rutchcraft substitute to the Greene bill, designed to enforce the saloon laws of the State. Louisville saloons were notified on the same day that hereafter they must observe the 1 o'clock law.

A revolver was drawn by the executive marshal of the Kentucky House of Representatives in an effort to seat Representative Harvey during a riotous scene over a resolution to call out the bill limiting shipment of liquor into dry territory.

Good Roads Bill Adopted
The Good Roads Bill which is a substitute for the Shackelford House measure was adopted. Kentucky will get under this bill \$1,507,000 in five years, starting with \$300,000 the first year and increasing proportionately annually. This is a great thing for our Commonwealth.

Harlan Count Bonds Sold
Well-Roth & Company investment brokers of Cincinnati bought Harlan County road bonds at a premium of \$4.00. These bonds were recently voted by the County for better roads. The Fiscal Court of that county is preparing for active road work as soon as the weather permits.

Convicts in Training for Road Work

Warden Wells of the Reformatory expects to have fifty convicts ready with technical knowledge sufficient to qualify them for assistants to the supervisors in public road building. This is being brought about by a school in scientific road building conducted in the Reformatory in connection with the night school. The Warden will pick out fifty of the brightest and most ambitious of the prisoners to study the course which State Commissioner of Roads, R. C. Terrill, has assisted the warden in working out.

Road Inspected by Officials

The road between Ravenna and McChesler, in the coal fields, was inspected last week by B. M. Sparks, traffic manager; M. Seargeant, superintendent of transportation, with other high officials of the Louisville and Nashville. This inspection was made with a view, it is said, of putting on new and improved trains between the coal fields and Louisville. They are making preparations for an immense increase in coal shipments from the Elkhorn fields. It is said the tonnage of coal will be doubled within the next sixty days.

Another New Industry For Harlan

Mr. Wood, of Corbin made a recent visit to Harlan with a view of establishing a laundry.
When the interfering "ifs" are removed and the proper connections are made it is thought that the enterprise will be a success. Mr. Wood is an old hand at the business and is thoroughly convinced that Harlan is an ideal location for a large laundry.

Berea will experience will be those on the 11th of April when the Knoxville Business men, one-hundred strong, with their brass band will visit Berea. Read about it on this page.

U. S. NEWS

The protests of the American packers against the detention of their products by England have been adjusted, according to reports in Washington.

Immediate and drastic amendment of the Indiana primary law is urged by E. B. Stotsenburg, its author. Elimination of the second choice vote and a provision for a plurality nomination are the special changes suggested.

William Marshall Brillitt, former United States Solicitor, declared in a speech Monday night that this country is in peril of war that might break at any time and delay in preparation would be foolhardy.

Four of the largest munition plants in the country are working on rush orders for steel shells and rifles for the United States Government, according to announcements in Philadelphia Saturday night. Officials of the companies say that they can supply all needs without interfering with foreign orders.

CARRANZA PLAN ACCEPTED BY U. S.

Agrees to Allow De Facto Troops to Cross Border.

TENSION IS NOT LESSENER

Plans of War Department include Possibility of Meeting With Opposition From Carrancistas and Villistas United Against the Invasion.

Washington, March 14.—Secretary of State Lansing notified the Carranza government that the United States has agreed to permit Carranza forces to enter American territory in pursuit of bandits who might cross the border into Mexico, commit depredations there and return to the United States.

In return for this privilege, the communication sets forth, the United States understands that Carranza has no objection to the American expedition which has been made up for the pursuit of Villa, and that this government is now prepared to exercise this right without further exchange of views.

With the formal note which was addressed to Acuna, secretary for foreign affairs of Mexico, and forwarded by telegraph through United States Consul Spillman at Guadalajara, was a statement by Mr. Lansing setting forth that the American expedition will be scrupulously confined to the pursuit and capture of Villa. Copies of the note and statement were also sent to Eliaco Arrendondo, the Mexican ambassador-designate in this city and to Major General Funston, commander-in-chief of the American forces on the border.

The tension in Washington has not been lessened by publication of the note to Carranza. While the belief is professed in official circles that it may serve to placate him, all plans of the war department have been drawn with the possibility in view that the entry of the troops into Mexico will be the signal for Carrancistas and Villistas in northern Mexico to unite in opposition to the invasion.

Although to appearance extending Carranza the reciprocal privileges asked for the American note, officials privately admit, does no such thing. It assumes the right to proceed with the American expedition against Villa, but limits the crossing of Mexican troops into the United States in the pursuit of lawless hands that might originate in this country, cross into Mexico and shoot up towns there and then return to the United States. It does not give Carranza the right to pursue Villa or other Mexican bandits or political offenders into American territory. The note follows:

Wishes to Co-Operate.

"The government of the United States has received the courteous note of Senor Acuna and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territory lying along the international boundary and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of that region.

"The government of the United States in view of the unusual state of affairs, which has existed for some time along the border and earnestly desiring to co-operate with the de facto government of Mexico to sup-

JOHN J. PERSHING

Brigadier General Who Will Direct Mexican Expedition.



press this state of lawlessness, of which the recent raid on Columbus, N. M., is a deplorable example, and to insure peace and order in the regions contiguous to the boundary between the two republics, readily grants permission for military forces of the de facto government of Mexico to cross the international boundary in pursuit of lawless bands of armed men who have entered Mexico from the United States, committed outrages on Mexican soil, and fled into the United States on the understanding that the de facto government of Mexico grants the reciprocal privileges that the military forces of the United States may pursue across the international boundary into Mexican territory lawless bands of armed men who have entered the United States from Mexico, committed outrages on American soil and fled into Mexico.

"The government of the United States understands that in view of its agreement the reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto government, the arrangement is now complete and in force and the reciprocal privileges thereon may accordingly be exercised by either government without further interchange of views.

"It is a matter of gratification to the government of the United States that the de facto government of Mexico has evidenced so cordial and friendly a spirit of co-operation in the efforts of the authorities of the United States to apprehend and punish the bands of outlaws who seek refuge beyond the international boundary in the belief that the constituted authorities will reason any pursuit across the boundary by the forces of the government whose citizens have suffered by the crimes of the fugitives.

"With the same spirit of cordial friendship the government of the United States will exercise the privilege granted by the de facto government of Mexico in the hope and confident expectation that by their mutual efforts lawlessness will be eradicated and peace and order maintained in the territories of the United States and Mexico contiguous to the international boundary."

Following a conference with the president in which the decision to make the reply as above outlined was reached, the secretary of state made this announcement:

"In order to remove all apprehension that may exist, either in the United States or in Mexico, the president has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to trench in any degree on the sovereignty of Mexico, or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention."

TWELFTH GOVERNOR W. VA. DIES

Charleston, W. Va.—With the death of William M. O. Dawson, twelfth governor of West Virginia and member of the State Public Service Commission, West Virginia's chain of six living former governors, beginning with Aretus Brooks Fleming, who was elected in 1888, and ending with William E. Glasscock, who retired from office in 1913, was broken. Governor Dawson's death took place at his Charleston home, and was due to tuberculosis, with which he had been afflicted since his administration as governor.

THEODORE VOORHEES DIES

Philadelphia, Pa.—Theodore Voorhees, president of the Philadelphia 7 (Continued on page Eight)

WORLD NEWS

The Germans report gains on the French frontier and ridicule the statements of great losses in men. The French admit some gains but deny anything of a decisive nature. Verdun is still in possession of the French and Paris is showing no signs of anxiety.

The sinking of the Norwegian merchant ship Silius, with seven Americans on board, off the coast of France is arousing interest in the United States. The vessel was bound for Havre with a cargo of wheat and is thought to have been struck by a torpedo without warning. This is the first case that has occurred involving American citizens since the German ruling on the rights of submarines and our State Department is making an investigation to find out the facts.

An American ship, the Edna, carrying a cargo of nitrate from Chile to New York has been seized by the English and taken to the Falkland Islands. Nitrates are used for fertilizing purposes and also for the making of powder. They are contraband of war and subject to seizure but not when bound on a neutral vessel to a neutral port.

The daring act of the Mexican revolutionist Villa in crossing the American border, with a band of his followers, and killing eighteen American citizens at Columbus, New Mexico, has aroused the government. Orders have been given to send a detachment of United States regulars across the border to pursue and capture Villa. This is not an act of war or even of interference in the affairs of Mexico, according to international law, but it might easily lead to a long continued stay on Mexican soil and to other complications. Congress almost unanimously endorses the President's act.

A law has been presented in the Japanese legislative body during the week which has an interest for the United States. This law recognizes the right of Japanese children, born in the United States, to become citizens of this country. Before this Japan always retained a claim on these children, thus giving them a kind of double nationality. The United States has objected to this and it has been one of the causes of opposition to emigrants from Japan.

The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Cleveland, O., from the 12th to the 16th of May. Delegates are expected from many of the two thousand associations in North America and many from the countries of Europe and Asia. Very important questions will be discussed and the meeting will be one of great significance.

The Zionists are taking advantage of present world conditions to advance their views and hopes for a Kingdom of Heaven on earth with Jerusalem as a center. They urge the need of a new spiritual impulse to counteract the extreme nationalism of present times and usher in an era of peace and good will. They point to such a result as a fulfillment of prophecy.

All of the European countries at war are beginning to look forward to policies that must be pursued when peace comes about. England is considering the necessity of providing means of livelihood for a large number of men and the suggestion has been made that large tracts of land be secured and put up into small holdings. This will be an innovation in English agricultural conditions that may have a far-reaching effect.

FRENCH BREAK GERMAN DRIVE

New Attacks From the Crown Prince's Army Is Looked For in Simultaneous Blow in Frontal and Two Flank Drives.

Paris, March 14.—The first day of the fourth week in the battle of Verdun was ushered in by greatly increased artillery fire, both on the part of the Germans and French. At nightfall the big guns were still vying with one another without pause or abate (Continued on page Five)

University Column

ATHLETIC MEETING

On Saturday, March 18, the representatives of Berea will participate in the relay race in State track meet at the University of Louisville at the invitation of that institution. Quite a bit of interest and competition is being aroused among the local men.

A good number have turned out for training under Professor Phalen, as coach, and all indications are that Berea will send a strong delegation to hold up our colors. Only four men could be chosen for the relay team, but the other men who have been out have received quite a little training for our own field meet in May.

MOUNTAIN VOLUNTEER BAND

The meeting of the Mountain Volunteer Band Sunday morning in Room 80 was addressed by Mrs. Marshall E. Vaughn. Her subject was, "What the Girls can do to improve home life in the mountains of Appalachian America." Mrs. Vaughn spoke with a certain fascinating earnestness which commanded the attention of all present. She presented the many lines of approach to the solution of the mountain problem which are open to young women.

In these meetings the young people who have given themselves to work in the mountains are greatly strengthened in their resolutions and given many suggestions which will be of help to them in their later work.

Y. W. C. A.

The meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night was led by Miss Mary Cocks. The topic was, "Is it worth while to be a Christian?" This was discussed in an helpful and instructive manner. The leader introduced ample proof, that it is the only life worth living.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was consummated. Those elected were Miss Blanch Davis, president; Miss Mary Cocks, vice-president; Miss Lorena Hafer, secretary; and Miss Carrie Wilson, treasurer. With this corps of officers, much is to be expected of the Y. W. C. A. during the coming year.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was led by Doctor Robertson. The topic was, "The Panama Conference." The leader gave a comprehensive outline of the subject and work of this great meeting of Pan-American leaders. This was a gathering of men from all parts of the New World who are interested in missionary work in Central and South America and in establishing a more perfect relationship between the countries of this hemisphere. This conference will have great weight in bringing President Wilson's Pan-American Policy into play.

It will be of interest to friends to know that Whittemore Boggs, a former Berea student, attended this conference as secretary to Doctor human, one of its greatest leaders.

The Y. M. C. A. is greatly indebted to Doctor Robertson for his presentation of this subject. Men of Berea stop and think! If you are not attending any other meeting on Sunday evening, visit the Y. M. C. A. It will do you good; it needs you.

OUR NEW PROPOSITION

IS
Your Greatest Opportunity
FOR
Profitable Vacation Work
"THERE'S A DIFFERENCE"
Between Our Proposition and any Other
H. L. Baldwin Publishing Company

Game in Manchuria.

The long haired tiger is found throughout Manchuria wherever there is hilly country, but is never found on the plains. It is extremely difficult to bag and is by no means numerous. In addition to tigers the following game may be found in Manchuria: Bear (black and brown), wapiti, Sika deer (two species), roe deer, serow, wild pig, leopard and lynx. All, however, are scarce and hard to bag with the exception of roe deer and pig. —London Globe.

IMPROVE YOURSELF.

The happiness of your life and its part and rank in earth or in heaven depend on the way you pass your days now. They are not to be sad days; far from that. The first duty of young people is to be delighted and delighted, but they are to be in the deepest sense solemn days. Now, therefore, see that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature.—Ruskin.

College Column

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Monday evening the Misses Agnes and Evelyn Richardson gave a birthday party in honor of Wesley M. Bourterse. A very enjoyable hour was spent at games such as the Virginia Reel after which delightful refreshments were served. When the large cake was brot in, the guest was able to extinguish only fourteen of the nineteen candles. Different College wits displayed their ability at story-telling over the punch bowl. All adjourned promptly at 8:00 o'clock. Mr. Bourterse feeling some what younger on account of this celebration of his increasing age.

JUNIOR CLASS MEETING

The members of the Junior Class held their regular monthly business meeting Wednesday evening. The regular routine of business was transacted. Plans for the next monthly social were discussed and the first number of the class paper was given by its editor, Charles Lark. This was a semi-humorous reminiscence of class happenings and was highly appreciated. The Junior Class has great spirit and enthusiasm and will doubtless make its mark in College history.

SENIOR CLASS

The worthy, honored and dignified Senior Class have charge of our Chapel services this week. They are giving examples for our Faculty and suggesting many improvements such as only a class like this might suggest.

They are presenting some of life's greatest problems in a new and interesting manner and their work is having a noticeable effect on all of their listeners.

They are giving us improved methods of chapel procedure under the able leadership of their president, Mr. Morgan, which might well be adopted in Main Chapel.

We are seeing members of the Class of 1916 prove themselves real leaders in our very midst. Doubtless they will be able to do much greater work after a few years experience. Members of the class of 1916, we are proud of you and expect great things from you.

COLLEGE SPIRIT

Do you have it? Have we ever had it? Did some class carry it away? Where has it gone and whither was it bound? It is very evident that it is not here now. Would all the spirit in the College Department, if concentrated on a doughnut, melt the grease thereon. We are afraid not.

That youthful hard who recently gave us the appellation, "The City of the Dead," must have expressed more truth than poetry.

Consider, for instance, this famous College Column. How many of us read it? How many contributions have you made to it? It should be a real feature of College life here. Is it? We are afraid not. Most all Colleges support a paper. Are we so backward that we can't support one column?

We have the ability. Let us get up and hustle and make this column go. Who will send the first contribution? Let's do something and do it now!

Girl Babies in Japan.

In Japan all the girl babies have their heads shaved until they are three years old.

St. Patrick's Church

First of Its Name in America Was Predecessor of Cathedral.

Old St. Patrick's in New York was the first church in America to receive the name of the Irish saint. Its cornerstone was laid in 1809, on June 8, and the completion of the building was delayed by the war of 1812. The cornerstone of the laying of the cornerstone was celebrated about seven years ago. The church was dedicated on May 4, 1815, though the steeple and sacristy had not been built. Up to that time the cathedral had cost \$90,000. The first diocesan synod was held in the church on Aug. 28, 1842, when Bishop John Hughes was the head of the diocese. It was at this time that religious intolerance was at its height in America, and at one time the members of the parish were called on to arm themselves and stand in the churchyard to defend their cathedral, which they did, preventing an attack by a mob which had gathered.

The diocese of New York was elevated to an archdiocese in 1850 by Pope Pius IX., and about six months later Bishop Hughes was made an archbishop, the investiture taking place in St. Patrick's before a notable assemblage of prelates.

It was Archbishop Hughes who began making the plans for a newer and greater cathedral for New York, out of which grew the present edifice in Fifth avenue.

Academy Column

THE HUNTING HALL TRUNK MYSTERY

In One Act, and One Scene.
Characters: A young Academy Student; An Academy teacher; The Dean.

Act I, Scene I

Time. About 7:30 Sunday Night.
Place. A room in Hunting Hall.

The Dean (rushing in): Well! Well! Professor. What do you mean by sending for me just at chapel hour?

Professor (seated on trunk): Close the door Dean. I have him at last—Dean (interrupting): Got who! Got who!

Professor (not noticing the interruption): I have been trying for several weeks to solve this mystery, and now I have succeeded. My previous efforts to locate Young T—on Sunday night, about 7:30, have been in vain, but tonight Fortune was with me. I have succeeded beyond my greatest hopes. I have traced young T— to his hiding place and best of all, the sly fox is in his den at this very moment and I have him shut up without hope of escape.

Dean (excitedly): Where! Where! Let's get the young rascal right now!

Teacher (with the air of Sherlock Holmes, raises the lid of the trunk upon which he has been sitting): T— it is no use, we have you now. Come forth and pay the Piper.

Young Academy student (slowly emerging from the trunk): Honest Prof., I didn't mean anything by cutting chapel. Honest I didn't.

Dean (sternly): Young man, call at my office tomorrow and explain this matter.

Exit Teacher and Dean.
Student (dejectedly): Now my reliability grade will be zero-minus. Curtain

INTERESTING CONTEST

Between all the Academy dormitories, both boys and girls, there will be considerable friendly rivalry from now until Commencement.

A system of dormitory inspection has been inaugurated, and each building will be graded according to certain rules that will be posted in the several buildings. Records will be kept and averaged at the end of the year and the dormitory having the highest average will be awarded some worthy gift.

Boys, would it not be a joke, if we could "put one over" on the girls and win this contest? And say fellows! Look out for the office building, they are in the race to win.

GOOD WORD FROM JESSE MURRELL

A very interesting letter came to our notice from an old Academy man who went out a few years ago, Jesse Murrell. We read with pleasure of his present work as a minister in Bloomington, Ill., and the fact that he is finding such joy and blessings in the service of Christ there. We take this opportunity to say personally that we remember with pleasure our friendship with Jesse, and just how much it has meant to us we could never tell.

We sincerely hope that the Spirit and the character of some of the fellows in the days of "Auld Lang Syne" may ever be present to encourage and help as the years go by.

BOONE COTTAGE GIRLS ENTERTAIN

Last Friday evening, the young ladies of Boone Cottage delightfully entertained a number of their boy friends at a party given in the Girls Gymnasium. The fact that it was a leap year event, with the games and favors of the evening conforming to the idea, made it an unusually interesting and enjoyable occasion.

The gym was beautifully decorated, a credit to the committee in charge. Delightful refreshments served around the great fireplace near the close seemed a fitting climax to the pleasures of the evening and it was with no little reluctance that the jolly crowd took their departure at the "gentle warning" of the chaperone. Miss Raymond, that the hour was drawing to its close.

GOSPEL DEPUTATION

Sunday afternoon a group of twenty young men went to Bluebell to hold services. Professor Shutt preached to an attentive and interested audience and in the testimony meeting which followed many of them took part. Much enthusiasm and interest was shown upon the announcement that a meeting would be held there each Sunday until June, to be conducted by the young men of this group.

This plan is being followed by several deputations from Rev. C. S. Knight's Sunday School class, and great results are expected. The meeting held at West End, at which Earl Luchin preached, resulted in

Normal Column

THE ECHO MEETING

The students of the Normal Department assembled in their regular place of chapel Friday afternoon, at 12:55 to hear the echoes of some of the things that were accomplished during the last year by some of its members and previous members. Among those who contributed to the discussion by telling what they had succeeded in doing in their respective communities, and how they brought it about were: Parnell Picklesimer and Miss Helen Fairchild, of McGeoffin County; Homer Lewis, Elmer Dixon and Burley Hoskins, of Leslie County; and David King, of Hart County.

The hour passed off much too quickly for both audience and speakers. Each one seemed to have many good things in store, and spoke with great enthusiasm. We hope that we may have another such meeting soon. We realize that there is much to be gained from the experiences of others.

ENTERTAINMENT

All the people that could be comfortably seated in Upper Chapel were entertained again Saturday, at 2:50 p.m., with a play given by some members of Professor Knight's English Class. This is the second play of the season given by this class, which goes to show the great interest that is being taken in this kind of work.

The play was entitled "Junho Jim," and the cast of characters were as follows:

Junho Jim Charles Barker

William Gobleton

Leonard Robinson

Mrs. Wm. Gobleton Bessie Click

Adelaide Golden Flora Sparks

Harry Morrillville Raleigh Trosper

County Court Clerk and Preacher

H. E. Miller

Hannah Filkins Laura Whitt

Lawyer Cheatanian Cecil Gibbs

Two Farmers Robert G. Trosper,

Evert Gravett

Three Laborers Robert Combs,

Prince R. Lay and Count Hefin

Everyone present enjoyed the play very much. Professor Knight always makes his classwork interesting and enjoyable, as well as instructive, and his students seem to be catching that same spirit of life and enthusiasm.

"NORMAL TRACK MEN"

Friday morning at Report Conference the Normal boys elected Leonard Robinson as captain of their Track Team, who responded with a little talk in regard to track work.

We propose to make this a year in which Normal will show her loyalty to the institution by putting on the field men that will help to make Berea Track Team stronger than it has ever been.

David King, who accompanied the body of Walter Scott to his home, returned and resumed his school work.

John W. Stealy has just returned from a visit with his friends and relatives in Williamsburg, Ky.

Miss Jessie Perkins is visiting home folks in Rock Hold.

Descended From the Crusaders.

The Touaregs, a Sahara desert tribe, whose members wear veils so continually that near relatives are said not to recognize each other if the garment in question happens to be removed, are direct descendants of a party of crusaders who were lost on the way to conquer Jerusalem and Mecca.—Detroit Free Press.

eight conversions. The captains of the Deputations are Harle Tate, West End; Howard Whitaker, Blue Bell; Melvin Duncan, Narrow Gap; Howard Benfield, Hart's; and Miss Iris Grutcher, Girls' Team; Silver Creek.

The Academy has always been represented in nearly every contest in the institution. We had two men in Prohibition Oratorical contest, Mr. Ford and Mr. Rice. Mr. Ford was at a disadvantage because of the short time in which he had to prepare, nevertheless, he had a good oration. Mr. Rice did excellently.

Mr. Kidwell, one of our number, was called home on account of an accident to his father. We hope that he will be able to return and finish up his year's school work.

One of the most interesting basketball games of the season occurred last week. The Academy girls played the Vocational girls. The game was closely contested from start to finish, both sides showing excellent team work. The score was 17 to 13 in favor of the Vocational.

Editing Board

Wm. Crouch, Joder Riddle
Howard Whitaker

Vocational Column

"CHEWING GUM"

By a Vocational Girl

As a rule it is the more immodest class of people whom we see chewing gum in public, and it is these people who need it least, and can afford it least.

Parents, do you realize what you are doing when you give your children pennies for gum, or worse still, buy it for them and also for yourselves? Do you consider the health of your children of any importance? Even those who know the least about physiology know that it causes a flow of saliva, which is needed to dissolve the food; injures the salivary glands, and keeps the stomach constantly in the position to receive food, while it should be carrying on its other work.

There is nothing which lowers one's reputation, or I would be safe in saying, their character, more than gum, when chewed in public. Especially do I say this to the young people of the Vocational Department, who are expecting to secure and hold a reliable position in the business world. No first class business man wants an employee who has the "Gum Habit," because he knows he cannot do his work well. Psychology teaches us that we cannot do two things at the same time, and do them both equally well.

It is very annoying to have to sit by a person in Chapel or any other kind of gathering, who is chewing constantly. If it is a musical entertainment, he will in all probability keep time to the music. We think it very disrespectful for a man to chew tobacco at such a gathering, but the little "dirty" girl who attends merely to have an opportunity for a cheap talk with a boy whose hat usually sits on one side of his head, chews her gum, unheeded, she thinks, but if she could read the throes of those around her, she would immediately discard her gum.

Girls who consider themselves "Tip Top," will not accept the company of any young man who chews tobacco, but she will chew gum he offers her. She claims the tobacco is nasty, but she goes home and sticks her gum on the back of a hair brush, or on some knick-knack, to chew some time in the future. Which, in your judgment, is the more filthy or unsanitary?

"As the cow chews her cud, so doth the gum fiend chew her gum." And by so doing loses her self-respect, the respect of her friends, her reputation, and everything that is dear to them.

If you think gum you must chew, why not use it like your toothbrush—privately? One is just as offensive as the other in public.

THE CHOICE OF A VOCATION

By Paul B. Wood

Every normal-minded person has an instinctive desire to be successful. But there is a crisis in our lives, when the period of decision comes, and we are beside ourselves to know in what sphere of human endeavor the fullest measure of success may be achieved. The allurements and inducements of wealth, power, and fame are apt to deceive us into making the wrong choice. This decision may involve our whole future; it should, therefore, be made only with a full knowledge of our "personal history, temperament, education, dominant interests, and tested capacities."

We too often make the grave mistake of acting on rash conclusions. Young men and women not infrequently allow some "trivial accident" or momentary flight of the imagination to determine their life occupation. The mere fact that one man "made good" in a certain profession is no assurance that another could do likewise. Individual talents differ. It behooves all who would become successful to find out their natural endowments and develop them thru proper use. A youth, who in his boyhood days, gave promise of becoming a scholar "to the manner born," flattered that he had been called to preach the gospel. What brilliant achievements awaited this man of erudition in the world of scholarly attainments and accomplishments. But he deliberately refused to let his innate tendencies and aptitudes have sway and began his ministry without any previous preparation. To-day that once promising youth is depressed in spirit without ambition, hope, or aspirations, and his countenance bears the outward sign of a life which failed completely. This man's failure should not be regarded as speculative but rather as a matter of course, the crowning of a life of misdirected energies.

Let us remember that success depends on the right choice of a vocation. If the selection is in keeping with our native ability, we need not fear failure.

Regular bodily exercise is worth a host of physicians.—J. J. Pope.

Foundation Column

Miss Hilscher, dean of the Foundation School girls, who has been ill for several days, is out again and seems to feel pretty well.

Carlo Hall is doing finely after his operation at the College Hospital. He will be out this week.

Last Monday we had our last basketball game of this season. We met defeat at the hands of the Academy 27-10. Our boys played well, especially our guards. The Academy was too fast. Our defeat is due to lack of experience. Put our boys together for another year and we would rush someone for the final series. We shall have Wiseman, Robert Hall and Noble for next year and they will make an excellent start for a team. Linoup Monday was: Forwards, Wiseman, Smith; Center, C. Johnson; Guard, Hall and McNeel.

Saturday the first two divisions of the Eighth Grade had an old-fashioned "spell down." The Second Division won having two boys left standing at the last. Willis Maddix of Carter County and Nathan Fugate of Morgan County were the winners. The last one of the First Division was Sam Kitchen of Carter County. This is excellent work. Let's hear of more "spell downs."

Grant and Lee are to give a patriotic program in their literary society Saturday night.

The Edwards-Douglas Society is to give a St. Patrick's Day program on the same evening.

Miss Smith and Miss Evans went to Richmond Monday on a shopping trip.

AN ORIGINAL POEM GIVEN BY TAYLOR ROBINSON, EIGHTH GRADE

We're here in old Berea,
Where we always wear a smile,
Where some don't like to study,
For they think it not worth while.

And I must tell you boys,
It will help us one and all
To study hard to reach the top,
And never mind a fall.

We all come to Berea,
At the beginning of the year,
But our Foundation School
Has the largest number here.

There are six departments in Berea
Assembling large and small,
I think I'll go in at the first one,
And travel through them all.

President Frost is at the helm,
Honored and loved by all,
He stands by the poor and rich alike
And he hurts him to have us fall

Professor Edwards is our Dean,
The Dean of Foundation Schools,
And there's no danger of getting fired
If we'll just obey his rules.

Professor is a noble man,
Both upright, true and bold
And if you stay in his Department,
You must do as you are told.

We are in eighth grade, third division,
At first there wasn't room,
But if we stay right with our lessons
We graduate in June.

Then some will take the Normal Course,

Which I think a very good plan,
But I think I'll take the Academy Course,
And make a college man.

And when I've had my College Course,
And am living good and true,
I'll look back to old Berea,
And say I owe it all to you.

Royal Nicknames.

William I. of England was William the Conqueror. He conquered Harold and became king of the first Norman dynasty that gave England four rulers. His father was Robert the Devil.

Leopold I. of Germany was called the Little Man in Red Stockings.

Joanna, widow of Philip the Fair, was the Mad Queen.

James II. of Scotland was the Just.

James IV. of the same country was called King of the Iron Belt.

Charles the Great of France, son of Pepin the Short, extended the limits of the empire from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the bay of Biscay to the coast of Illyria. His son was known as Louis the Pious.

Talking Machines.

As nearly as can be determined the original talking machine—the real precursor of the phonograph—was the so called "phonantograph," invented by Leon Scott in 1857. But the first real reproduction of sound was achieved by Thomas A. Edison in 1876. He may, with perfect justice, be called the "father of the talking machine."—New York American.

THE FORESTER'S DAUGHTER

A Romance of the Bear Tooth Range

By HAMLIN GARLAND

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SYNOPSIS

Wayland Norcross, an eastern youth seeking health in Colorado, meets Berrie McFarlane, called Berrie, typical ranch girl, daughter of the supervising ranger of Bear Tooth forest.

Berrie is greeted by her lover, Cliff Belden, a cowboy, supposed to be interested in a saloon at Meeker's Mill, where Norcross is bound. Berrie guides Norcross to his destination.

CHAPTER III.

A Forester's Secret.

THE trail, hardly more than a wood road, grew wilder and lonelier as they climbed. Cattle fed on the hillside in scattered bands like elk. Here and there a small cabin stood on the bank of a stream, but for the most part the trail mounted the high slopes in perfect solitude.

The girl talked easily and leisurely, reading the brands of the ranchers, revealing the number of cattle they owned, quite as a young farmer would have done. She seemed not to be embarrassed in the slightest degree by the fact that she was guiding a strange man over a lonely road and gave no outward sign of special interest in him till she suddenly turned to ask, "What kind of a slicker—I mean a raincoat—did you bring?"

He looked blank. "I don't believe I brought any. I've a leather shooting jacket, however."

She shrugged her shoulders and looked up at the sky. "We're in for a storm. You'd ought to have a slicker, no fancy raincoat, but a real old fashioned cow puncher's slicker. They make a business of shedding rain."

She rode on for a few minutes in silence, as if disgusted with his folly, but she was really worrying about him. "Four chap," she said to herself. "He can't stand a chill. I ought to have thought of his slicker myself. He's helpless as a baby."

They were climbing fast now, winding upward along the bank of a stream, and the sky had grown and dark and chill. The mountains were not less beautiful, but they were decidedly less amiable, and the youth shivered, casting an apprehensive eye at the thickening clouds.

Berrie perceived something of his dismay and, drawing rein, dismounted. Behind her saddle was a tightly rolled bundle which, being untied and shaken out, proved to be a horseman's rain proof oilskin coat. "Put this on!" she commanded.

"Oh, no," he protested. "I can't take your coat."

"Yes you can! You must! Don't you worry about me. I'm used to weather. Put this on over your jacket and all you'll need it. Itain won't hurt me, but it will just about finish you."

The worst of this lay in its truth, and Norcross lost all his pride of sex for the moment. A wetting would not dim this girl's splendid color nor reduce her vitality one degree, while to him it might be a death warrant. "You could throw me over my own horse," he admitted in a kind of bitter admiration and slipped the coat on, shivering with cold as he did so.

"You think me a poor excuse for a trailer, don't you?" she said ruefully as the thunder began to roll.

"You've got to be all made over new," she replied tolerantly. "Stay here a year and you'll be able to stand anything."

Hemounting, she again led the way with cheery cry. The rain came dashing down in fitful, misty streams, but she merely pulled the rim of her sombrero closer over her eyes and rode steadily on, while he followed, plunged in gloom as cold and gray as the storm.

"These mountain showers don't last long," the girl called back, her face shining like a rose. "We'll get the sun in a few minutes."

And so it turned out. In less than an hour they rode into the warm light again, and in spite of himself Norcross returned her smile, though he said: "I feel like a selfish fool. You are soaked."

"I never take cold," she returned. "I'm used to all kinds of weather. Don't you bother about me."

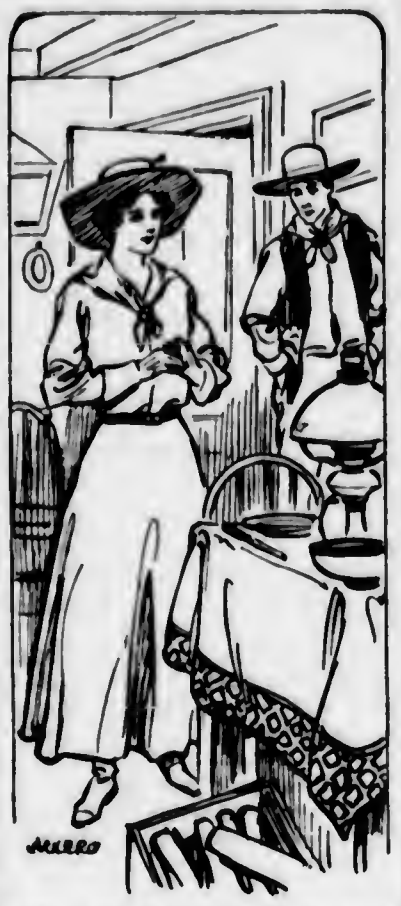
Topping a low divide, the youth caught a glimpse of the range to the southeast, which took his breath. "Isn't that superb?" he exclaimed. "It's like the shining roof of the world!"

"Yes, that's the Continental divide," she confirmed casually, but the lyric note which he struck again touched her heart. The men she knew had so few words for the beautiful in life she wondered whether this man's illness had given him this refinement or whether it was native to his kind.

"I'm glad he took my coat," was her thought.

She pushed on down the slope, riding hard, but it was nearly 2 o'clock when they drew up at Meeker's house, which was a long, low, stone structure built along the north side of the road. The place was distinguished not merely by its masonry, but also by its picket fence, which had once been whitewashed. Farm wagons of various degrees of decay stood by the gate, and in the barnyard plows and harrows—deeply buried by the weeds—were rusting forlornly away. A little farther up the stream the tall pipe of a sawmill rose above the fir.

A pack of dogs of all sizes and signs came clattering to the fence, followed



"I don't feel right in leaving you here," she said at last.

by a big, slovenly dressed, red bearded man of sixty or thereabouts.

"Hello, Uncle Joe," called the girl in offhand boyish fashion. "How are you today?"

"Howdy, girl," answered Meeker gravely. "What brings you up here this time?"

She laughed. "Here's a boarder who wants to learn how to raise cattle."

Meeker's face lightened. "I reckon you're Mr. Norcross? I'm glad to see ye. Light off and make yourself to home. Turn your horses into the corral. The boys will feed 'em."

Without ceremony Meeker led his guests directly into the dining room, a long and rather narrow room, where in a woman and six or seven roughly dressed young men were sitting at a rudely appointed table.

"Earth and sea!" exclaimed Mrs. Meeker. "Here's Berrie, and I'll bet that's Sater's friend, our boarder."

"Hill along there, boys, and give the company a chance," she commanded sharply. "Our dinner's terrible late today."

The boys—they were in reality full grown cubs of eighteen or twenty—did as they were bid with much noise, chattering Berrie with blunt humor.

Meeker read Sater's letter, which Norcross had handed him, and, after deliberation, remarked: "All right, we'll do the best we can for you, Mr. Norcross, but we haven't any fancy accommodations."

"He don't expect any," replied Berrie. "What he needs is a little roughing it."

"There's plenty of that to be had," said one of the herdsmen, who sat below the salt. "It's the soft life I'm nadin'."

One of the lads, Frank Meeker, a dark, intense youth of about twenty, was Berrie's full cousin. The others were merely hired hands, but they all eyed the new comer with disfavor. The fact that Berrie had brought him and that she seemed interested in him added to the effect of the smart riding suit which he wore. "I'd like to roll him in the creek," muttered one of them to his neighbor.

This dislike Berrie perceived in some degree, and to Frank she privately said: "Now, you fellows have got to treat Mr. Norcross right. He's been very sick."

Frank maliciously grinned. "Oh, we'll treat him right. We won't do a thing to him!"

"Now, Frank," she warned. "If you try any of your tricks on him you'll hear from me."

"Why all this worry on your part?" he asked keenly. "How long since you found him?"

The girl herself did not understand the vital and almost painful interest which this young man had roused in her. He was both child and poet to her, and as she watched him trying to make friends with the men, her indignation rose against their clownish offensiveness.

"I don't feel right in leaving you here," she said at last, "but I must be ridin'." And while Meeker ordered her horse brought out she walked to the gate with Norcross at her side.

"I'm tremendously obliged to you," he said, and his voice was vibrant. "You have been most kind. How can I repay you?"

"Oh, that's all right," she replied. In true western fashion, "I wanted to see the folks up here, anyhow. This is no hunt at all for me." And, looking at her powerful figure and feeling the tranquil grip of her cinch hand, he knew she spoke the truth.

And so she rode away, leaving her

ward to adjust himself to his new and strange surroundings as best he could, and with her going the whole valley darkened for the convalescent.

It was soon apparent to the eastern observer that the entire male population for thirty miles around him not only knew McFarlane's girl, but that every unmarried man—and some who were both husbands and fathers—kept a deeply interested eye upon her daily motion, and certain shameless ones openly boasted among their fellows of their intention to win her favor, while the shy ones revealed in secret exultation over every chance meeting with her. She was the topic of every lumber camp and the shining lure of every dance to which the ranch hands often rode over long and lonely trails.

Part of this intense interest was due, naturally, to the scarcity of desirable women, but a larger part was called out by Berrie's frank freedom of manner. Her ready camaraderie was taken for carelessness, and the candid grip of her hand was often misunderstood, and yet most of the men respected her, and some feared her. After her avowed choice of Clifford Belden they all kept aloof, for he was hot tempered and formidably swift to avenge an insult.

At the end of a week Norcross found himself restless and discontented with the Meekers. He was tired of fishing, tired of the old man's endless arguments and tired of the vulgar cowhairs. The men around the mill did not interest him, and their Saturday night spree at the saloon disgusted him. The one person who piqued his curiosity was Landon, the ranger, who was stationed not far away and who could be seen occasionally riding by on a handsome black horse. There was something in his bearing, in his neat and serviceable drab uniform, which attracted the convalescent, and on Sunday morning he decided to venture a call, although Frank Meeker had said the ranger was a "grouch."

His cabin, a neat log structure, stood just above the road on a huge natural terrace of grassy bowlders, and the flag which fluttered from a tall staff before it could be seen for several miles, the bright sign of federal control, the symbol of law and order, just as the saloon and the mill were signs of lawless vice and destructive greed. Around the door flowers bloomed and kittens played.

The cabin's interior pleased Wayland almost as much as the garden. It was built of pine logs neatly watched and hewed on one side.

The ranger, spurred and belted, with his cuffs turned back, was pounding the typewriter when Wayland appeared at the open door, but he rose with grave courtesy. "Come in," he said, and his voice had a pleasant inflection. "I'm interrupting."

"Nothing serious; just a letter. There's no hurry. I'm always glad of an excuse to rest from this job." He was at once keenly interested in his visitor, for he perceived in him the gentleman and, of course, the alien.

Wayland, with something of the feeling of a civilian reporting to an officer, explained his presence in the neighborhood.

"I've heard of you," responded the ranger, "and I've been hoping you'd look in on me. The supervisor's daughter has just written me to look after you. She said you were not very well."

Agala Wayland protested that he was not a consumptive, only a student who needed mountain air, but he added, "It is very kind of Miss McFarlane to think of me."

"Oh, she thinks of everybody!" the young fellow declared. "She's one of the most unselfish creatures in the world."

Something in the music of this speech, and something in the look of the ranger's eyes, caused Wayland to wonder if here were not still another of Berrie's subjects. He became certain of it as the young officer went on, with pleasing frankness, and it was not long before he had conveyed to Wayland his cause for sadness. "She's engaged to a man that is not her equal in a certain sense no man is her equal, but Heben is a pretty hard type, and I believe, although I can't prove it, that he is part owner of the saloon over there."

"How does that saloon happen to be here?"

"It's on patented land—a so called 'placer claim'—experts have reported against it. McFarlane has protested against it, but nothing is done. The mill is also on deeded land, and together they are a plague spot. I'm their enemy, and they know it, and they've threatened to burn me out. Of course they won't do that, but they're ready to play any kind of trick on me."

"I can well believe that, for I am getting my share of practical jokes at Meeker's."

"They're not a bad lot over there—only just rowdy. I suppose they're intimidating you," said Landon.

"I didn't come out here to be a cowboy," responded Norcross, "but Frank Meeker seems to be anxious to show me all the good old cowboy courtesies. On Monday he slipped a hurr under my horse's saddle, and I came near to having my neck broken. Then he or some one else concealed a frog in my bed and fouled my hair brushes. In fact, I go to sleep each night in expectation of some new attack, but the air and the riding are doing me a great deal of good, and so I stay."

Thereafter Wayland spent nearly every day with the ranger, either in his cabin or riding the trail, and during these hours confidence grew until at last Landon confessed that his unrest arose from his rejection by Berrie.

"She was not to blame. She's as kind and free with every one I thought I had a chance. I was conceited

enough to feel sorry for the other fellows, and now I can't even feel sorry for myself. I'm just dazed and hanging to the ropes. She was mighty gentle about it. You know how sunny her face is. Well, she just got grava and kind o' faint voiced and said—Oh, you know what she said! She let me know there was another man. I didn't ask her who, and when I found out I lost my grip entirely. At first I thought I'd resign and get out of the country, but I couldn't do it. I can't yet. The chance of seeing her—of hearing from her once in awhile—she never writes except on business for her father, but—you'll laugh—I can't see her signature without a tremor." He smiled, but his eyes were desperately sad. "Oh, I'm crazy! I admit it. I didn't know such a thing could happen to me, but it has."

As Wayland listened to this outpouring he wondered at the intensity of the forester's passion. He marvelled, too, at Berrie's choice, for there was something fine and high in Landon's worship. A college man with a mining engineer's training, he should go high in the service. "He made the mistake of being too precipitate as a lover," concluded Wayland. "His forthright courtship repelled her."

Continued Next Week.

The Onion.

The onion has been so long in cultivation that its original form is not definitely known. There are so called wild onions that grow in the woods. Nobody ever tastes them but once, and there is about the taste no suggestion that cultivation or anything else could ever make them grateful to the human palate. In all probability the onion is a native of western Asia and adjacent parts of Africa since it is mentioned in old Egyptian writings and the Pentateuch.



"How did Scaddara announce his candidacy for office?"

"He told his wife and then asked her not to tell a single soul." — Kansas City Star.



It's No Use, Willie.

Mother—Willie! What are you doing to your little brother?

Willie—Nuthin'. He drank my glass of milk an' I'm goin' to make him pour it back.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



Sure Test.

Brown—So you took Jake's check for \$50! Can it, by any possibility, be good?

Jones—Listen! When Jake hursts into tears while signing a check it's good.—Exchange.



Hia System.

Pat—Do you raymliber borryin' a dollar av me, Kelly?

Kelly—Ol do not! I always forget everything over 50 cents.—Washington Star.

A Hero of Many Hearts

He Was Finally Tied Down to One.

By SADIE OLCOTT

Jules Gignoux of Paris was a member of that nobility which before the great revolution lorded it over France, but which since that bouleversement, under a republic, simply is a shadow of its former self. Jules was a count by inheritance; but, having been shorn of everything except the title, he dropped that also and was known simply as Jules Gignoux, the best fellow in Parisian social life.

He possessed an evening suit that was all he needed to maintain his position, though he must have had some income, for he was nothing of a sponge. It would be impossible to tell whether he was more popular with the men or with the women. He had many affairs with the latter, but had infinite tact in getting out of them all without reproach.

When the pan-European war broke out Jules was one of the first to join the colors. He had only the military training that is required of every Frenchman and took his place in the ranks with many of his aristocratic associates.

And here it is to be remarked that whatever fault is to be found with an aristocracy war seems to bring out its most redeeming feature. During our own war on both sides what is called the best blood in the land sprang to arms. In the pan European war the British aristocrat went to the front in greater proportion than any other class. In France all classes responded, for the very existence of the nation was in danger. In Germany, where every man is made a soldier, all responded.

War may have been natural to Jules Gignoux, for his title was obtained by an ancestor in the time of Charlemagne. At any rate, he stepped forth with alacrity. But Jules did not step forth till he had hidden adieu to the several young ladies who were in possession of his heart at that particular time. There were Mlle. Nathalie Desire, Mlle. Louise Cherbutier and Mlle. Delphine de la Tour. These were the principal ones, though there were others.

"Send me some memento of battle," said Mlle. Desire. "If you are decorated," said Mlle. Cherbutier, "I claim the honor of being the first woman to wear your decoration." "Should you be wounded," said Mlle. de la Tour, "give me the bullet that made the wound. I will wear it suspended over my heart."

Jules promised as asked in all these cases except in the matter of the decoration, for he modestly declared that he had no expectation of a decoration. Then, after vowing eternal constancy to each and every one of these young ladies, he tore himself away and was soon on a train with his regiment hurrying toward the Belgian line.

It happened that Jules Gignoux was enabled to keep every one of the promises he had made. A fragment of a shell struck the metal clasp of his belt and fell at his feet. Picking up the fragment, he put it in his pocket to send to Mlle. Desire. He received a bullet in his side. It was cut out by a surgeon. Jules asked for it and kept it for Mlle. de la Tour. Finally, when an attack was made on the enemy's trenches, Jules was the first man to gain them. When half a dozen men stood in line to receive crosses at the hands of General Joffre, Jules was one of them.

"Well, now," said Jules to himself, "what a lucky dog I am! I never dreamed that I would have a decoration for my dear little Louise. The god of war has showered favors upon me."

If Jules had been in the Turkish instead of the French army his rejoicing would have been in order, for he might have married all three of the recipients of his favors. Being a Frenchman, it would have been better for him if he had obtained a token for only one of them. Though Jules was a brave man in face of an enemy, morally he was something of a coward. He saw no reason why he should not give each and every one of the three girls the memento she coveted, not saying anything about the favor granted the others. The girls were members of the upper social world of Paris and were liable to meet one another. Suppose they did meet? Suppose they compared notes? Had not Jules extricated himself from worse complications than this?

Jules did not get back to Paris for some time after he had gathered in all these treasures for his three best girls. He was wounded a second time, being very nearly killed, and after being discharged from the hospital he was given a long leave, for it was not considered by the surgeons that he would be fit for service again in many months, if at all. He returned to Paris and showed himself in the Bois de Boulogne in a carriage, one arm in a sling and a pair of crutches protruding from the window.

Paris had changed as much from the Paris to which he had been accustomed as war had changed since the Franco-Prussian war. Each one of Jules' three sweethearts was in a hospital taking care of wounded soldiers. Nevertheless the heroism he

had displayed in battle caused a profound sensation in the creme de la creme of Parisian society to which he belonged. Those women who were devoting themselves to the wounded in the hospitals when they needed rest drove in the Bois de Boulogne, and there they would see the handsome Jules, his arm suspended in a white silk handkerchief and his crutches protruding through the car window.

One of the first acts of Jules after his return to Paris was to call at Mlle. Desire's residence with the bit of shrapnel that would have killed him had it not been stopped by his belt clasp. She had just come in from the hospital and was resting after great fatigue, but her hero lover being announced she lost no time in going down to receive him.

"Dearest Nathalie," he said, "I have brought you a memento of the battlefield, as requested by you. In a bayonet charge a shell fragment struck me and would have killed me had it not been stopped by the metal clasp of my belt. I have brought it to you as the most worthy of all the girls I know to possess such a memento of the war."

Mlle. Desire took the bit of iron given her, looked upon it reverently, then turned her liquid eyes up to the hero, with mute thankfulness at the honor done her.

"Oh, Jules," she exclaimed, "supposing it had struck you an inch higher!"

"In that case I should not be here to assure you of my constancy."

There was a bit of ecstatic cooling, and Jules left to carry to Mlle. de la Tour the bullet that had been extracted from his body. She was not at home, but he was told that he would find her in the rooms of a society for the making and distribution of comforts of the soldiers. He went there and found her picking socks.

"Delphine," he said, "heaven has spared me to bring you the bullet that nearly cost me my life."

"Oh, Jules," she replied, holding it up reverently, "thank heaven that it did not kill you!"

There were too many persons about to admit of any demonstrations, and after a brief talk Jules went to find Mlle. Cherbutier. He had carried his cross in his pocket, fearing that either Mlle. Desire or Mlle. de la Tour might ask to be permitted to wear it. But now he put it on his breast and walked proudly to the residence of Mlle. Cherbutier. He found her at home and said to her:

"Louise, when you asked to be permitted to be the first woman to wear a decoration that I might achieve I never dreamed that I should win one. I can only attribute my having done so to your lovely image being in my mind's eye when I started for the enemy's trenches."

"Oh, Jules," exclaimed the happy girl, "you are as modest as you are brave and truthful!"

Jules should have winced at this. Doubtless he would have done so had his heart been capable of containing only one girl. But since it was sufficiently capacious to contain three he felt no compunction whatever. And he was fortunate when he was with one of the three to forget entirely the others. He fastened his decoration to Louise's breast, and, since they were alone, her head fell on his shoulder.

"How long may I wear it?" she asked.

"Forever," replied the gallant Jules.

A few days later there was a war service in one of the hospitals, at which Jules was invited to be present as one who had distinguished himself and won a decoration. It occurred to him that it would be expected that he would wear his cross, and he sent to Louise Cherbutier for it. But she could not be found in time for the ceremony, and Jules went to the hospital without it. Mlle. Desire was a regular attendant at the hospital, and Mlle. de la Tour made it a point to be present, as, indeed, did all those women in Paris who were interested in war work.

Jules received a great ovation. Being asked why he did not wear his cross, he said that he had inadvertently left it at home. The surgeon in charge of the hospital offered Jules' excuse for him, whereupon Mlle. Desire arose and said:

"I have a shell fragment that would have killed our hero had it not been stopped by his belt clasp."

"And I," said another voice, "have a bullet that was extracted from his side."

These announcements were received differently by different persons. Some laughed that two such confessions should be made by different girls. Some of the wounded soldiers began to protest that Jules must have wrongfully claimed that he had been decorated. At that moment Mlle. Cherbutier entered and asked what was the matter. When told that the hero of the occasion was a man claiming to be decorated and yet without a decoration she held up Jules' cross, crying out:

"Here it is! He permitted me to wear it for him!"

There were shouts expressing merriment, condemnation, approval and all sorts of innuendos at Jules having favored so many girls. Mlle. Desire and Mlle. de la Tour went away hot with indignation. Mlle. Cherbutier elbowed her way to Jules and fixed the cross to his breast without knowing what had gone before.

Jules, who had faced poison gas without flinching, turned white.

"A marriage!" was shouted by one and taken up by the rest. Jules was too gallant to refuse. Besides, he was ready to take advantage of a wedding to settle the matter between the three girls. Louise blushing consented, a priest was called, and the hero of many hearts was tied down to one.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE
See the New Life Policy.

THE CREECH STUDIO
Is the place to get your pictures
made. We guarantee our work.
Main St., over Richardsons Store

C. Tevis, the Tailor
For Cleaning, Pressing and Re-
pairing we give the best work at
the lowest price. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Phone 71. We
call for and deliver.

Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

Miss Pearl McClure made a busi-
ness trip to Richmond Saturday.
Mrs. Frank Guinn and children
left Saturday to join her husband
who is working in Dayton, O.
Roy Guinn left Saturday for Day-
ton, O., to visit his sister, Mrs.
Demsey Pauley.

Walter Whyland of Mote was a
business visitor in Berea Saturday.
Burt Guinn left Saturday for an
extended visit with his sister,
Mrs. J. M. Gordon of Cincinnati.
T. F. Guinn who has been con-
fined to his home for the past five
weeks is able to be out again.

The Misses Elizabeth and Pearl
McClure visited over Saturday and
Sunday with John Davis.

Mrs. Worley Cornn and baby left
last week for Cincinnati, O. Mr.
Cornn is working there at present.

Wake up boys and girls of the
Improvement League and watch for
the prize list within the next week
or two.

J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon
was visiting friends and relatives
the first of the week.

Ben Kelly of Harlan passed thru
Berea last week on his way to Paint
Lick, to see his sister, Mrs. West.
Mr. Kelly is the son of Wright Kelly
of this place.

Dr. Marion Robinson has moved
into one of Mr. Chrisman's houses on
Chestnut street.

J. W. Stephens of Chestnut street
became suddenly ill Friday morning
at his home, and early his condition
became worse until it was necessary
to take him to the hospital, Monday
night, and operate on him for appen-
dicitis. He is getting along nicely.

S. L. Baird, the new farm man-
ager, has moved into the D. N.
Welch place on Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Thompson of
Paint Lick were Berea visitors Sat-
urday and Sunday.

Be sure to be at the annual meet-
ing of the Berea Civic League, Mon-
day night, March 20th, in the Grad-
ed school auditorium at 7:00 o'clock.

Earnest Chasteen of Richmond was
a Berea visitor last week.

Professor Messner returned Thurs-
day from a trip to his home in Day-
ton, O.

Mrs. Jack Laswell and little
daughters of Brush Creek visited
her mother, Mrs. Brannaman of
Chestnut street a few days the first
of the week.

Miss Mabel Jones of Danville spent
Sunday with friends and relatives,
at this place.

Mrs. H. B. Fowler and daughter
arrived Sunday from a visit with
friends and relatives in Irvine.

R. H. Schooler made a business trip
to Winchester, Saturday.

W. H. Bower spent part of last
week with relatives at Parkville.

William H. Baker of Dayton, O.,
made a business trip here Saturday.
Jack Baulle and wife made a trip
to Cincinnati Saturday.

C. A. Parsons will relieve Mr. Bau-
lle at the L. & N. depot while he
takes a vacation.

W. S. Payne of Dayton made a
trip to Berea Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Shockley, who has been
ill, is now able to be out.

Louis Vaughn and family left for
Denver, Col., last week, on account
of his wife's health.

Wm. Mayo of Illinois moved to his
father-in-law's farm on Silver
Creek, last week.

A. J. Smith was in town over Sun-
day.

John Bales is at the Robinson
Hospital with a case of appendicitis.
S. P. Clark formerly of Estill street
moved to Walnut Meadow last week.

Mrs. John Wynn of Paint Lick was
a Berea visitor, Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. O. D. Henderson entertained
Mrs. Mattie VanWinkle and Mrs.
J. M. Early to dinner, Friday.

The Ladies Aid of the Christian
Church met at the home of Mrs.
Nannie Brannaman on Chestnut
street, last Tuesday afternoon.

C. M. Canfield, Aden Ogg, Herbert
Hayes and Paul Bicknell motored to
Richmond, Monday afternoon, in the
interest of the Band Concert.

Miss Cynthia Bicknell, from Colo-
rado, was in Berea Sunday.

Bill Brannaman was a Berea visitor
Monday.

Miss Iva Broadus is ill at her home
on Chestnut street with tonsillitis.

Miss Margaret Todd entertained a
few of her girl friends at her home,
Friday evening.

Mrs. Joe Stephens and daughter
Janet and Miss Addie Fish motored
to Richmond, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Yonley left for
their home in Ravenna, O., after an
enjoyable visit with Mr. and Mrs.
E. A. Bender of Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Conely of
Stanton, were the guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Blackburn of Center street.

Mrs. B. H. Roberts' Bible Class met
at her home Wednesday evening for
a business meeting.

Professors Clark and Calfee and
Secretary Vaughn attended the con-
vocation of Eastern Kentucky teach-
ers in Richmond last Thursday.

Golson Blackburn spent the week
end in Richmond visiting relatives
and friends.

Misses Merrey and Ingram of the
Robinson Hospital were in Richmond
Thursday on business.

Mrs. Clare Canfield, who has been
rather ill at the Robinson Hospital,
is improving.

Miss England, who has been nurs-
ing in Richmond, came to Berea
Thursday and she is now employed
at the Robinson Hospital.

Mrs. S. L. Baird and children came
to Berea Friday to join their hus-
band and father, who recently took
charge of the College Farm Depart-
ment.

Be sure to be at the annual meet-
ing of the Berea Civic League, Mon-
day night, March 20th, in the Grad-
ed school auditorium at 7:00 o'clock.

George Fowler, of the College De-
partment, left for his home in Xenia,
O., Saturday.

Andrey McComas, of Ranchland,
West Va., entered school here Tues-
day.

W. S. Givens, who has been visit-
ing at the Tavern for several weeks,
left Tuesday for Franklin to join his
family.

E. V. Griffith, of Augusta, Ga., was
in town Tuesday on business. His
wife spent the winter here several
years ago while her son was in the
Academy Department.

Dean Clark spent last week in Se-
ville visiting the Buck Creek School.
He delivered an address to the stu-
dents and friends of the school.

Garroll Crow Batson, secretary to
the President, was in Louisville last
Wednesday and Thursday on busi-
ness.

Charles Coyle of Mitchell, Ind., is
in Berea visiting friends and rela-
tives.

G. H. Myers of Lexington, is
spending the week in Berea on busi-
ness.

The Guest House which has been
crowded during the rush of the
Winter Term is being vacated and
will be open for the reception of
College guests in the near future.

Misses Gertrude Smith and Etta
Moore were shopping in Richmond
Monday.

Be sure to be at the annual meet-
ing of the Berea Civic League, Mon-
day night, March 20th, in the Grad-
ed school auditorium at 7:00 o'clock.

Dr. E. S. Acilla returned to his
home in Chicago Thursday after a
pleasant week's visit with friends
in Berea.

Walter Heckman and Arleigh
Griffin were in Lexington Friday as
representatives of Berea on the Ex-
ecutive Committee of the Kentucky
State Oratorical Association.

Mrs. H. E. Taylor returned to Be-
rea Saturday after a pleasant visit
in Florida and other southern
points.

The Sewing Club, one of the or-
ganizations in Berea, met at the
home of Miss Margaret Todd Friday
evening for their regular weekly
meeting.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Keller of
Frankfort were in Berea Saturday
visiting their son, Sidney, of the
Academy. They were favorably im-
pressed with Berea.

A. S. Chapin, state poultry agent,
was in Berea Saturday in interest
of his work among the boys of the
Berea Poultry Club.

John Coyle of Mitchell, Neb., is
making an extended visit with
friends and relatives here. This is
his first visit to Berea in many
years.

Miss Effie Ambrose pleasantly en-
tertained a number of young people
at her home Monday evening.

Miss Bess Vaughn visited her
brother, Secretary Vaughn, at the
first of the week.

David Fowler of Drip Rock, Jack-
son County, was a business visitor
the first of the week.

Mrs. Laura Gahbard entertained
a number of the members of the
Women's Missionary Society of the
Baptist Church at a social tea at her
home Tuesday afternoon.

A girl student desires to work for
room and board during spring term.
Anyone desiring such help call at
the office of Dean Marsh, Lincoln
Hall, between 10 and 12 a.m.

Many of the friends of Vernon
Wheeldon will be glad to learn that
he has recently accepted an impor-
tant position with an electrical con-
tracting company of New York
City at more than double the salary
he has been receiving. He and his
wife will visit home people in May
before taking up his new work in
June.

Edgar Engle, son of R. I. Engle,
who has been working in Dayton,
O., made a visit with home folks
Friday.

Be sure to be at the annual meet-
ing of the Berea Civic League, Mon-
day night, March 20th, in the Grad-
ed school auditorium at 7:00 o'clock.

Last Wednesday night Mr. and
Mrs. A. L. Golden entertained a party
of friends to a sumptuous dinner fol-
lowed by an enjoyable Rook party.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson were
in Lexington Saturday visiting Mrs.
Richardson's cousin, William Phil-
lips.

NOTICE

The City Council has ordered all
rubbish removed each month free
of charge to property holders.
Persons will kindly place all rub-
bish in front of their property and
on the first Tuesday of each month
it will be taken away and put in
the proper dumping place control-
led by the City.

Kindly give this your attention for
spring is coming and we want Be-
rea to be the cleanest town in Ken-
tucky.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

Temperance Day last Sunday at
the Methodist Church was a marked
success. The interest manifested in
the morning service was intensified
in the evening meetings when the
Epworth League carried out a pro-
gram relating to temperance con-
ditions in Berea. Quite a heated
and prolonged discussion was pre-
cipitated when Mr. Vogel and others
produced some startling facts of ex-
isting conditions in our community.
Several of the city officials were
present and took part in the dis-
cussions.

The revival meetings now in pro-
gress at the Methodist Episcopal
Church are increasing in interest and
attendance from night to night.
Much conviction is manifest and
some are deciding for the Christian
life. The pastor extends an invita-
tion to all Christian workers in the
community to come and help in the
good fight.

At the morning services next Sun-
day the pastor will speak upon a
special theme relative to "Child
Welfare." This is in harmony with
a program being carried out by the
Women's Clubs of Berea.

BEREA CIVIC LEAGUE REVIVED

After some months of dormancy
the Civic League has awakened for
another campaign of usefulness. It
made itself felt in an effective way
last season and hopes to double its
strength and enthusiasm this year.

The executive officers have held
several important meetings at the
Public School building within the
last week and arranged for the sev-
eral vacancies caused by certain
members having moved away.

At the last meeting, on Wednesday
afternoon, a nominating committee
was appointed to nominate the of-
ficers for the ensuing year. This
committee will report at the annual
meeting to be held in the Berea
Graded School building on Monday
night, March 20, at 7:00.

This will be a very important
meeting and every one who was in-
terested in the work of the league
last spring must turn out for this
annual meet, elect officers for the
ensuing year, hear Mayor Gay's
annual address, the reports and
plans for the new year, get filled
with enthusiasm, take a new stand
for making Berea a better place in
which to live and bring up a family,
get closer together as citizens and
friends, boost our town, help our of-
ficers enforce the laws that govern
us, and make Berea a big place on
the Dixie Highway. Don't forget
the time and place of meeting and
who should be there.

BAKER-LAWSON

One of the loveliest weddings of the
season occurred Wednesday morning,
the first, at 10 o'clock, when Hiram
Baker and Miss Ethel Louise Lawson
were united in the holy bonds of
matrimony at the home of the bride.

Miss Nell Lawson, sister of the
bride, was bridesmaid, and Chas.
Baker, brother of the groom, was
best man.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, Mrs. O. R.
Jackson of Richmond began to play
the wedding march. The bride and
groom took their places under an
arch decorated with beautiful holly.
The ceremony was performed by the
Rev. Edward Lawson of Georgetown
College in a most impressive manner.
After many congratulations, the
happy couple left immediately for
Lexington on a short bridal trip.

The bride received many beauti-
ful presents consisting of hand-em-
brodered linen, cut-glass china and
silver-ware.

At Lexington, Mrs. Jos. Lawson
served the wedding party with a
beautiful dinner at 4 o'clock. On
their return to the bride's home
Thursday, thirty-five friends and re-
latives greeted the newly married
couple and were pleasantly enter-
tained at a sumptuous dinner at
five o'clock.

Friday morning the "newly weds"
were given a reception at the
groom's home. At high noon a de-
licious dinner was served to about
thirty guests.

The bride is the daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. John Lawson of Bobtown.

The groom is a promising young
farmer and is the son of Mr. and
Mrs. Sheridan Baker of Big Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker will make
their future home near Big Hill. We
extend to them best wishes and
many congratulations.

ORDINANCE

The City of Berea do ordain, that
it will be unlawful for any persons
or person to allow fowls of any kind
to run at large in the City of Berea,
Ky., any person owning fowls or
having charge of same must keep
them under fence within their own
property.

Sec. 2. Any person violating this
ordinance shall be fined not less
than \$1.00 nor more than \$5.00 for
each offence.

NOTICE

A meeting of the Trustees of the
Berea Graded School will be held
March 24th for the election of
teachers. All applications must be
handed to J. C. Steele before that
date.

CORD WOOD WANTED

Persons wishing to furnish wood
for Berea College during the coming
summer and fall should see the
Treasurer at once and secure a con-
tract.

The price for good wood delivered
and well ricked is \$2.25 per cord.
(Ad-40.)

BIG TIME APRIL 11TH

One of the great things on our
schedule as a town is the visit to be
paid us on the 11th of April by the
Knoxville business men, one hun-
dred strong, with a brass band of
twenty-five pieces. They will travel
in a special train and stop with us
but one half hour. In this short
time they shall have the warmest
welcome Berea can extend, and by
reputation, this shall be nothing
small. In another column, page 1,
you may read about Knoxville's
First Trade Trip.

Measles kills over 11,000 American
children annually?

Here I am back at my old stand
"Good Things to Eat"

I am glad to announce to my friends and former
customers that I have bought out Gaines and Higgs
Come in and see me and I will treat you right

A. B. CORNETT

Phone 92 Berea, Kentucky

NOTICE

Any one having claims against the
estate of Dr. L. A. Davis, deceased,
will present same, properly verified,
on or before May 1, 1916, or same
will be debarred.

Mrs. L. A. Davis, Executrix. Ad-41.

FOR SALE

On account of poor health, I de-
sire to sell my stock of general mer-
chandise and to rent store house, at
Whites Station, Ky. This is one of
the best locations for a store in the
county. Within 30 yards of depot,
close to school and church. Will al-
so rent a dwelling with garden and
pasture for cows and horse conven-
ient for person running the store.
For information address or call J. R.
Maupin. Phone 143-4 Rings, Whites
Station, Ky. (Ad-40.)

PIANO TUNING

Get your Piano tuned. Guarantee
my work. Formerly with Cleve-
land Firm. Can refer you to several
of Berea's citizens. Respectfully,
College Box 321. L. D. Shatto

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR
OTHER PROPERTY.** 3 good Jacks
and 3 Stallions. Write J. W. Her-
ndon, Berea, Ky. Ad-39.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Some very desirable small farms
around Berea. Herndon & Wyatt,
Berea, Ky. Ad-39.

FOR SALE

High Grade Rhode Island Red
Eggs. Carl Hunt, Berea, Ky. Ad.

Thorough Bred Plymouth Rock
eggs 50c per setting at Chrisman's
residence, Prospect street. Ad-39.

Typhoid fever is a disease pec-
uliar to man?

Open air is the best spring tonic?



BEREA ROLLER MILLS, BERE A, KY.
Andrew Isaacs, Prop.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

First Class Meats, Fancy and Staple
Groceries, Kyoma and Potts' Ship
Stuff, J. E. M., Zaring's and Potts'
Flour and Meal, Fresh Fruits and Veg-
etables, Eggs, Butter and Fresh Milk.

Give Us a Call and Be Convinced

The Old Reliable Meat Market & Grocery
JOE W. STEPHENS



High Class
Millinery

AT

Fish's

Invest in
permanent roofing

Get Genasco,
made of Nature's
everlasting water-
proof—Trinidad
Lake asphalt.

Genasco
THE TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT
Ready Roofing

is a sure and lasting
protection against
sun, rain, snow, heat
and cold. It is won-
derfully economi-
cal, too.

Come let us show
you how attractive
it is.

Stephens & Muncy
BEREA, KENTUCKY

YOUR SECURITY

Capital stock and double liability \$50,000.00
Surplus, undivided profits - 11,000.00

Careful supervision of our Directors, namely

J. W. Baker, Merchant, Sextons Creek, Ky.
R. H. Chrlaman, Merchant, Berea, Ky.
P. Cornelius, Physician, Berea, Ky.
John F. Dean, Cashier, Berea, Ky.
W. O. Hayes, Merchant, Berea, Ky.
J. W. Herndon, Farmer and Capitalist, Berea, Ky.
A. Isaacs, Miller, Berea, Ky.
J. W. Stephens, Coal and Lumber Dealer, Berea, Ky.
A. H. Williams, Capitalist, Berea, Ky.
E. C. Wynn, Farmer, Berea, Ky.

Careful business management, unquestioned ability and integrity of officers and directors, strict banking laws, enforced to the letter, means **ABSOLUTE SAFETY AND SECURITY**.
Add to this courteous treatment and you should be satisfied to do your banking business with

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
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C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
F. O. BOWMAN, Assistant Manager

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Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immoral News Items!

REPORT OF BEREA IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

The chairman of the committee on Berea improvements wishes to make the following statement in regard to the work done last year, looking forward to getting ready for the campaign this year. The following showed interest in the enterprise and we wish to double the entries this year.

Names of entries for prizes:
Geo. Norris, August Pitt, Mesdames Gains, J. D. Clarkson, Calfee, Engle, McCreary, Muncy, Harrison, Ledford, Coddington, Fothergill, and Doe; Cecil Jackson, Maggie Griffin, Julia Hanson, William Bower, Eunice Robertson, Bernice Baker, Pal Lewis, Mary Gains, Elizabeth Lewis, Vivian Holcomb, Mae Witt, Carrie Prather, Helen Scrivener, Laurence Doe, Andy Richardson, Glen Golden, Roscoe Harrison, Roy Harrison, Sherman Ledford, Harold Ballard, Harry Spink, Edith McMurray, Maude Ledford, Anita Golden, Alice Venable, Thomas Robertson, Ernest Welch, John Ballard, Joe Spink, John Porter, Audrey Holcomb, Howard McMurray, Hazel Wyatt, Ruby Hayes, Lillian Stephenson, Marguerite Lewis, Mary Hatfield, Mildred Roberts, Helen Roberts, Geo. Dooley, Anna Estill, Daisy Cook, Daniel Wyatt, Wilson Marsh, Andy Simpson.
There were one hundred and twelve entries.

The list of donors is as follows:
E. G. Degman, \$1; B. F. Harrison, \$1; B. F. Robinson, \$1; Dr. Best, \$1; Porter and Moore, \$1; Joe Stevens, \$1; Dr. Baker, \$1; Frank Coyle, \$1; H. E. Taylor, \$1; M. E. Marsh, \$1; Dr. Davis, \$1; Henry Muncy, \$1; J. W. Stevens, \$1; Blank, \$1; Andrew Isaacs, \$1; Bert Ramsey, \$1; W. E. Farmer, \$1; R. J. Engle, \$1; Mrs. Fish, \$1; Oscar Hayes, \$1; John Dean, \$1; John Clarkson, \$1; Mrs. Baker, \$1; J. B. Richardson, \$1; R. B. Coyle, \$1; Dr. Bodkin, \$1; Dr. Steele, \$1; Chas. Burdette, \$1; D. M. Cline, \$1; W. Kidd, \$1; Jim Coyle, \$1; Mrs. Early, \$1; Mr. Perkey, \$1; City Council, \$10; Mayor Gay, \$5; Will Dooley, \$5; John Welch, \$2.50; Progress Club, \$2; Malisa Ballard, \$2.

Other prizes given:
Mr. Chrisman, Five passenger lawn swing; Henry Lengfeller, and of interest to all who heard it.

Canning Outfit; Glio Club, Youth's Companion; F. O. Clark, Fruit Trees.
Names of those receiving prizes:
Mrs. Engle \$1; William Bowers \$1; Andy Simpson, \$1; Clara Griffin \$1; Edith McMurray \$1; William Bowers \$1; John Porter \$1; Alice Venable \$1; Thomas Robertson \$1; Ruby Hayes \$1; Ray and Roscoe Harrison \$2.50; George Dooley \$2.50; Mrs. Calfee \$1; Mrs. Coddington \$2; Anna Estill \$2; Mrs. Doe \$2; Wilson Marsh \$3; Andy Simpson \$2; Roscoe Harrison \$1; Pal Lewis \$1; Mrs. Clarkson \$1; John Porter \$1; Maggie Griffin \$1; George Norris \$1; Mrs. Calfee \$1; Cecil Jackson \$1; Clara Griffin \$1.

Names of Those Using Their Automobiles to Give Ride to Children Not Winning Prizes

Doctor Robinson, Mr. Clarkson, H. B. Coyle, E. F. Coyle, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Golden, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Muncy.

The first year's work was a success but we wish to improve upon it the next summer.

The committee wishes to thank the donors and all who helped to make the work a success. Mrs. Dr. Robinson, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Cornelius were especially helpful in pushing the work securing funds, etc.

Committee:

Mrs. Marsh
Hardin Long
Doctor Cornelius
Professor Smith
Mrs. Stephens
H. E. Taylor

BALL GAME

The first game of the final series of basketball was played Monday afternoon between the Normal and Academy teams. The game was hard fought on both sides which made it real interesting to all present. For the first few minutes they stayed close together in the number of points, but as the time rolled on the Normal began to take the lead, and was able to run the score up to 27 to 17 in their favor.

The Normal lineup was as follows: Forwards, Conleton and Trooper; center, McMahon; guards, Hill and Robinson.

SOPHOMORE CLASS SOCIAL

The Sophomore class met in Phi Delta Hall Wednesday evening for its monthly social. Entertainment such as can be provided only by sophs was given. It consisted of "civilized" games, college songs and other things enjoyed by such a crowd. What little spirit there is in the College Department seems to be contained within this class or at least it thinks so which amounts to the same.

Sophomores, combine a little experience and mentality with your spirit and your names will echo and reecho thru the reverberant corridors of time and your presence here will be a blessing to the College and a benediction to humanity.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY NOTES

The regular meeting of the Volunteer Band of Foreign Missions in the Parish House Sunday evening was led by Miguel Tamayo of Cuba. He always has something of interest to bring to the Band and presents it in an interesting manner.

SUNDAY NIGHT CHAPEL

In Upper Chapel Sunday night Doctor Roberts preached on "The Fellowship between Man and God." He drew a comparison between the fellowship of man with man and showed wherein the latter surpassed the former in a marvelous manner. This was a helpful discourse and of interest to all who heard it.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN MCKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

PROHIBITION ORATORICAL CONTEST

The local annual prohibition oratorical contest was held in the Main Chapel Saturday evening. This event is among those possessing the keenest interest of any of the year. Good-natured rivalry is created among our young men who hope to mount to some eminence in public address. The program as given Saturday night was:

Invocation... The Rev. C. S. Knight
"The Results of Alcohol"..... Fred Ford

"America's Greatest Enemy"..... Clarence Miller
"The Spirit of Freedom"..... Creed O. Harrison

"Price and Sacrifice"..... Edgar E. Rice

"The Truth of the Principle of Prohibition"..... Walter W. Heckman

Each speaker showed a remarkable grasp on his subject and presented it in an enthusiastic manner. The judges gave first place to Clarence Miller; second place, to Walter W. Heckman; and third place to Creed O. Harrison. Three prizes were given, ten, five and two and one-half dollars.

Mr. Miller will represent Berea at the State Prohibition Oratorical Contest at Lexington in the near future.

BIBLE CLASS SOCIAL

Monday night the Bible classes led by Messrs. John Miller, Eugene Hook and Joseph Van Hook united for a social in the Vocational Chapel. About 100 were present. Readings by Barker, Lay and Trooper and a recitation by children were enjoyable and entertaining. The Y. M. C. A. Bible classes are large and enthusiastic but nothing adds interest more than an old-fashioned social with the girls present. Everyone left with a firm resolution to study his Bible more.

LOWER CHAPEL

In the Lower Chapel Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Knight presented the cause of prohibition. Quite a bit of interest caused by the contest of the night before was still evident. He presented the problem clearly and graphically and asked his hearers to obey their own judgments.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Union Church Sunday night was led by McDonald Franklin; topic "The Cause of Failure." The leader presented the subject in an interesting and instructive manner after which a large number spoke in open discussion. Miss Ruth Porter sang a beautiful solo. Our meetings are increasing in interest and enthusiasm. Are you busy? If not, we need you.

VARSITY DEFEATS FACULTY

In its last game of the season Monday afternoon, the Varsity team defeated the Faculty team 50-21. The game was fast and hard fought. During the entire season the Varsity has lost only one game and that to one of the strongest teams in the state. They have maintained a high standard in athletics which has been an inspiration to the department teams and they have acquitted themselves with credit which does honor to the institution. They have played a clean manly game and have won thru superior sportsmanship.

FACULTY DEFEATS NORMAL

Last Friday evening in an exhibition game of basketball the Faculty defeated the Normal aggregation 53-45. The game was close and hotly contested. The Normal has lost very few games and they struggled hard to prevent a defeat at the hands of the dignified Faculty. The Normal is leading the department teams, the Academy is second. We should have some real basketball during the championship series.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Harbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Harbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and removes dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.

ad-39.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIAL

Monday night some 125 "Tarheels" from the old North State met in the Girls' Gymnasium to enjoy a good old-fashioned social such as these people are noted for. Readings which were greatly enjoyed were given by Messrs. Franklin and Smith, sons of the old state. Several members of the faculty were present and gave encouraging and inspiring bits of wisdom. The remainder of the time was spent in playing games. Every North Carolinian was introduced to every other one here.

MOVING PICTURE SHOW

Monday night the students were entertained in the Chapel by a first class moving picture show which was not only entertaining but also instructive. It was given under the auspices of the United States government. One reel was a roaring farce which was greatly appreciated. The main theme of the evening was "Poultry" and two very instructive reels and numerous slides were given. Robert Spence, our county agent, had charge of the meeting and gave helpful information concerning the pictures.

What is to Come.
What is to come we know not, but we know
That what has been was good—was good to show.
Better to hide and beat of all to bear.
We are the masters of the days that were.
We have lived, we have loved, we have suffered
Shall we not take the ebb who had the flow?
Life was our friend; now if it be our foe,
Dear, though it spelt and break us, need we care
What is to come?

Let the great winds their worst and wild-
est blow,
Or the cold weather round us mellow
slow;
We have fulfilled ourselves, and we can dare
And we can conquer, though we may not share
In the rich quiet of the afterglow
What is to come.
—W. E. Henley.

An Easier Job.

Harris Dickson tells of an old negro mummy who was kept from starvation by the white women who gave her occasional odd jobs to do. Mrs. Dickson, the writer's mother, had found some housework for the old negro, but after working a day or two Mandy said she must quit.
"I done have to go out collectin' for de missionary society," she explained.
"But I have work for you to do," said Mrs. Dickson, "and you need all the money you can get."
"I know," said the old mummy, "but I done haf to collect foh de missionary society."

"What do you get paid for collectin'?" asked Mrs. Dickson.
"I don't get paid," said Mandy. "I only gets what I collects."—Green Book Magazine

Be sure, my son, and remember that the best men always make themselves.—Patrick Henry.

SOUTHERN DRUG MERCHANT MAKES UNUSUAL STATEMENT

Great Business Loses Due to Neglect



W. WITHERS MILLER

President of the Polk-Miller Drug Company, Richmond, Va., is authority for the following extraordinary statement:

"I estimate that the business men of this country could increase their efficiency fully ten per cent by taking an occasional laxative and not neglecting the bowels as most of them do."

He also said that if the Department of Commerce in Washington would present each business man in the country with a box of Rexall Orderlies, it would be of great benefit to the national welfare. Rexall Orderlies are prompt in action, pleasant to take and never gripe, can be used by men, women or children, and are just the thing for toning up sluggish livers.

We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative. Trial size, 10 cents.

Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.
THE REXALL STORE

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea, in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business March 7, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank).....	\$154,618.27
Overdrafts, unsecured.....	50.77
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)....	25,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$3,000
Less amount unpaid.....	1,500
Banking house, \$4,000; furniture and fixtures, \$1,500.....	5,500.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,300.00
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.....	\$601.19
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities.....	\$32,350.60
Other checks on banks in the same city.....	838.97
Outside checks and other cash items.....	40.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.....	607.63
Notes of other national banks.....	1,160.00
Coin and certificates.....	10,923.95
Legal-tender notes.....	80.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,250.00
Total.....	\$238,821.38

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	25,000.00
Undivided profits.....	\$9,512.68
Less current expenses, interest and taxes pd. 1,658.00	7,854.68
Circulating notes outstanding.....	24,370.00
Dividends unpaid.....	30.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	156,566.70
Total.....	\$238,821.38

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Correct—Attest: J. J. Branaman, John W. Welch, J. W. Fowler.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1916.
W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

A Swat In Time Saves Ninety-nine— And Then Some More!

DO your spring fly swatting early! One swat at that time of the year will prevent a line of descendants from a mother fly that would reach around the globe at the equator 5,000 times by the middle of August. This was the statement vouched for by F. M. Washburn, state entomologist of Minnesota.



Just an ordinary, healthy female housefly, Mr. Washburn explained, produces at a minimum 120 eggs at a sitting. He says it is safe to suppose that at least half of these will hatch female flies. Four months uninterrupted breeding would result in the startling population of 214,537,844,320,000,000,000, all of whom might claim the same great-grandmother.

So as a precaution don't wait until your house and its surroundings are infested, but start right away in swatting the fly.

After a visit to an ordinary well littered alley an industrious fly has collected from 550 to 6,000,000 germs on its hairy legs and wings, according to the reports of the United States department of agriculture.

SWAT THE FLY

The Early Swat Wins Against the Deadly Fly

At the first approach of cold weather the flies seek warmth and protection in houses and stables. From cellar to garret they hide in nooks and corners. Keep them out. If any succeed in getting in kill them. Swat every one that shows itself and be sure to burn their bodies.

The Store Which Does Not Advertise Cannot Grow

FRENCH BREAK GERMAN DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

zant. The day was monopolized by artillery and the clear weather was utilized by both sides for aerial reconnaissance work, which resulted in a number of battles, each side claiming to have brought down three machines.

The day's activity had all the signs of a prelude to a new phase in the contest for the great French barrier fortress. The German guns kept battering the French defenses north of the stronghold and on both sides of the Meuse. New infantry attacks are looked for, and the fact that for the first time since the battle began the Teuton artillery was directed simultaneously and continuously from all three sides, gives rise to the expectation that for the first time the crown prince will attempt to strike simultaneous blows by his infantry in a frontal and two flank attacks.

There were, however, also signs of a French intention to launch a huge counter attack, particularly in the Woivre plain, where the French artillery displayed unusual activity during the day.

A new German infantry drive on the west bank of the Meuse is foreshadowed by a statement in the French official communique reporting the bombardment of German groups forming "between Forges and the Bois Des Corbeaux." The fire was launched from Mort Homme, south of Bethincourt and the Bois Des Bourus, due south of Chantonnay.

The Germans here menace the northwestern triangle of outer Verdun forts. They are expected to aim first at Mort Homme and the Cote De L'Oie, two strategic hills still in French hands and vital for the Germans to place their heavy guns against the Verdun forts in the northwest.

The French war office reports a successful attack in the Bois De Pretre west of Pont A Mousson near the eastern extremity of the western battle line. The French wrested 200 yards of trenches from the Teutons in this region. It also tells of an unsuccessful and costly German attack in upper Alsace. In Champagne the French bombarded the German positions near Maisons De Champagne and around the Navarin farm.

Life is a quarry, out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

There has not been a single case of yellow fever in the United States since 1905.

DUFF'S Molasses
In sealed sanitary cans. Finest for table use and baking. Ask your grocer for it. Send postal card for booklet of Prize Recipes to P. DUFF & SONS 920 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ad-40.)

RICHMOND HEATING & PLUMBING CO.

CLAY BUILDING, WEST MAIN STREET

Buyton's Domestic Supply Plants, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Sewer Pipe and Mill Supplies.

RICHMOND KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

DANGER! DANGER!

The San Jose scale is far worse than I thought in the beginning in Berea. We must do something, my Berea friends, to check and control this enemy in Berea. It's up to every man and woman, boy and girl to go to work now (today) and destroy trees that are too far gone to save; burn the limbs that are cut off of scale trees.

Some say "My trees haven't any scale or disease of any kind, and I won't have to prune or spray." My dear Berea citizen and farmer friend you are the one to prune and spray. You are proud of course of not having any scale, but yet you must remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If your trees are healthy and strong keep them that way by pruning and spraying.

Do not neglect the grape vines, they need pruning and spraying also. These things should not be neglected. Let's do this work now, begin today if you haven't already.

TO CITIZENS OF BEREA

If you can't prune or don't want to prune and spray, call Berea College Garden office. The Superintendent will be glad to arrange with you at reasonable rates for pruning and spraying. Call him at once and make your date.

I hope to see Berea at the close of March in a far better condition than it is now—in all ways.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES

Pruning is a necessity where good fruit is desired. An unpruned tree can never be expected to produce fruit of high quality. With the best tilted trees if we cease pruning for a few years the fruit has a tendency

to grow smaller, and loses its color and flavor because the air and sunlight do not pass thru the thick branches.

Many old orchards have been neglected for some time and as a result are choked with water sprouts and dead limbs.

Trees in this condition should not be pruned all in one year. The first year remove the suckers, and all of the dead wood and the most objectionable crossing branches. The second season more of the unnecessary crossing branches may be cut out. After this a light pruning each year will do.

Prune regularly, not spasmodically.

Head in young trees, thin out old trees.

Prune during the dormant season. Prune close; do not leave stubs. Paint all large wounds.

Keep the tree free from suckers. Do not allow stock to prune your trees.

Water sprouts are the result of too heavy pruning.

An axe or a hatchet is not a pruning tool.

Unpruned, unsprayed and uncultivated orchards are not money makers.

The orchard is not a profitable source of firewood.

In pruning grapes remember that the fruit grows on the new wood of the present season's growth, which springs from wood grown the preceding season. Wood that bore last season will not bear again. For this reason grapes should be cut back very severely in order to stimulate plenty of new healthy wood growth.

The fruit is borne near the base and ordinarily one shoot should not be allowed to produce over four clusters.

GOATS GAIN IN FAVOR

Within Last Few Years Industry Has Assumed Prominence.

Animals are Useful for Several Purposes—Skins Used for Leather—Fine Hair of the Angora is Known as Mohair.

Angora goats were introduced into this country from Turkey about 1850, and have been bred ever since in different parts of the country in small numbers. It is only within the last few years, however, that the goat industry has assumed especial prominence. According to recent census statistics on this subject, there are 1,815,000 goats in the United States. About 500,000 of these are Angoras, the remainder being common goats.

Goats are useful for several purposes. Their skins are used in the manufacture of leather, or for rugs; the fine hair of the Angora is known as mohair, and is used in the manufacture of the various dress goods and plushes. The demand for mohair in manufacture in the United States is much in excess of the supply which can be obtained from goats in this country, and a good market for this product may be expected for a long time to come.

The meat of goats, especially Angoras, is eaten to a large extent, being commonly sold under the name of mutton, and more recently bearing the name of Angora venison, or Angora mutton. If the goats are well dressed it has perhaps a more delicious flavor than mutton, and seldom has as much fat. In certain localities



Champion Angora Buck.

the meat is at present sold under the name of Angora mutton, for prices slightly higher than those paid for cheap mutton. The meat of the Angora is preferable to that of the common goat. A venison-like flavor is given to goat meat when the animals browse upon various wild shrubs. This gamey flavor, however, is not so noticeable when the animals are fed upon cultivated plants. Very little use is made of the milk of goats in this country, but analyses show it to be of high nutritive value, and it can be used in the manufacture of cheese. The presence of Angoras or other goats in bands of sheep is said to be a source of protection to the sheep, since goats will defend themselves and the entire herd against attacks of dogs or coyotes.

POISONS OF JOHNSON GRASS

All Fodder Plants Related to Sorghum Must Be Used With Discretion as Feed for Stock.

(By G. H. GLOVER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Johnson grass is closely related to sorghum. Poisoning of cattle from sorghum and kafir corn is well known. After chemical analysis of many plants Brunnich gave the following advice: "All fodder plants related to sorghum must be used with discretion in either the green or dry state and should not be given in large amounts to animals which have fasted for some time." The poison in these plants is hydrocyanic acid. Poisoning usually occurs when the plants have made a stunted growth from drought and are eaten in large quantities, when the animals are very hungry.

Animals poisoned in this way usually die within half an hour and sometimes live only a few minutes. Hydrocyanic acid is the most deadly of poisons and in large doses kills almost instantly. Animals usually die suddenly from paralysis of respiration and before medical measures can be thought of or prepared for use.

LOOSE COLLARS ON HORSES

Cause of More Sore Shoulders Than Tight Ones—Wash Sore Spots With Water at Night.

Loose collars make more sore shoulders than tight ones. Use rather long hames, and squeeze the collar snug against the sides of the neck. Lift the collar up once in a while and let the breeze cool the shoulders off, just as you lift your hat to let the wind blow on your brow. Unharness at noon, and wash the shoulders with cold water at night. Get along without a sweat pad. Don't let the man get under collar, and see that it isn't wadded under the pad at the top of the collar.

Bull is an Index. The kind of a bull a man keeps is a pretty fair index to the kind of a dairyman its owner is.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Jessie S. Moore, Director of Home Science

DEEP FAT FRYING

A wire frying basket is always a great help in deep fat frying and is indispensable in frying cutlets or fancy shaped croquettes. A wire spoon may sometimes be substituted, but when many are to be fried a basket will save a great deal of time and work.

The temperature of the fat may be tested by dropping into it a small cube of yeast bread. When this browns in forty seconds the fat is the right temperature for croquettes.

Before being put into the fat each croquette or cutlet must be covered with egg, then rolled in or sprinkled with bread crumbs to keep the egg in place. This gives them a grease-proof covering, as the albumin of the egg hardens quickly when dropped into the hot fat. This covering is one of the most important points in making croquettes because we depend upon it to prevent the fat from penetrating the food and the flavor of the food from coming out into the fat.

The eggs used for this will stay on better and be smoother if beaten well with a tablespoonful of water to each. The crumbs should be made of bread without shortening and be ground or rolled very fine. Each croquette or cutlet should be covered with the egg and crumbs as soon as molded, then it will not hurt them to stand a short while before frying.

To cover, place the molded croquette on a wide fork or spatula, hold it over the dish containing the eggs and with a spoon pour the egg over it until well covered. Drain a few seconds, then cover quickly with the crumbs.

When ready to fry, place several in the basket, but do not crowd them; plunge into the fat so that they are well covered. When a golden brown, lift the basket and drain; then remove the contents and place on unglazed white paper so that any fat adhering to them may be absorbed. Good croquettes must be brown and crisp outside but soft and creamy on the inside.—Margaret H. Foulks, in Southern Woman's Magazine.

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S GREAT HOME MAKERS

Traveling 27,000 miles in a year in order to teach girls everything pertaining to the home, outside and in, from growing tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre to making fireless cookers, tinting walls, and weaving rag rugs, is the work of Tennessee's greatest homemaker, Miss Virginia Moore, state agent for Tennessee in Home Demonstration Work.

She goes right into the back yards and kitchens and teaches the girls there the best way to cook, to eat, and to live, while the mother looks on in eager interest. The girls learn to make their living at home not away from home. Co-operation between members of the family is stimulated, as well as the get-together idea in the community.

Ginning parties are proving just as enjoyable as the old-fashioned quilting-bee and corn-husking. One of the mothers, voicing the sentiment

of all, said: "Aren't these canning parties fine? A pleasant time, loads of canning done, and we don't know we're working."

Farmers ride sixty miles in their busiest season to procure one of Miss Moore's recommended girls to do their canning, so great is their reputation growing, though the work has been in operation only two years. And the number of canning club members increased from 300 in 1912, to 2500 in 1914.—Alice Jouveau du Breuil in Southern Woman's Magazine.

BREAKFAST FOODS AT THEIR BEST

Grains that have been rolled and steamed must be poured, for their final cooking, into their proper proportion of bristly boiling water, usually about two cups of water to one of the grain. In a very few minutes the flat flakes will have lifted out to a tempting roundness and may be transferred to the double boiler, which soon completes the cooking. Your cereal is thus thoroughly well done, but instead of being sticky and full of lumps, it is as light and grainy as the most delicious appetite could wish.

And did you ever take a bowl of rolled oats, for instance, or of soft wheat flakes, that had been cooked in this careful and dainty way, sweeten it just the least bit, add to it half a cup of crisp cubes chopped from a fresh and juicy apple, cover it with cream—and then thank the gods for a dish that could put new zest into your living, even on the bluest, dullest morning of the whole year!—Betty Lyte Wilson, in Southern Woman's Magazine.

The Old Wooden Warships.

A modern battleship is supposed to last twenty years. As a matter of fact, its real efficiency as a first class fighting machine is less than half that period of time. Improvements are being made so rapidly and constantly that ships are superseded often after having served only one or two commissions. It was otherwise in Nelson's time. The Victory, for example, was launched in 1755 and was therefore forty years old at the battle of Trafalgar, when she flew the admiral's flag and was accounted quite the finest line of battle ship in the British navy. And her cost, including her armament, was only about £100,000.—London Standard.

Not Selfish.

He—Do you believe in every man for himself? She—Oh, no! I believe in every man for some woman.

Send Us Your Advertising Copy and We'll Do the Rest

Kill the Flies or the Flies May Kill the Babies



Flies are a menace to health, because, after walking and feeding upon filth, they often carry upon their feet and tongues the germs or seeds of diseases like dysentery and typhoid fever.

FOR THE ONE WHO SEWS.

"By the Yard" is One of the Best Ways to Save Time.

Neat and conscientious sewers are apt to forget or underestimate the value of notion counter helps for the sewing room activities. For instance, the time and labor saved by hooks and eyes, snap fasteners or ready made buttonholes by the yard are something to be reckoned by the mother who makes little clothes that never seem to repay the labor spent upon them.

There is also the number of finished edgings, net, batiste, organdie or chiffon, pleated and hemstitched. These make the fashioning of smart neckwear easy. There is one pretty fluted organdie which forms the foundation for many jabots and stocks. A petted edging needs only to be basted inside the top of a wide piece of black moire ribbon to form a smart stock collar.

A camisole material by the yard needs only the front edges turned in and ribbon straps added for the shoulders to make it a rival of the more expensive and tediously made models. The yard material consists of a band of white or flesh colored crepe de chine heated by a puffing of net and a band of lace with a casing of silk through which to run the ribbon. The bust measure, plus about four extra inches for hems and a slight ease across the bust, will be sufficient for one camisole. There are other laces, bendings and nets by the yard that will make the camisole process an easy one. Wide ribbon needs but a lace insertion or bending to make a camisole.

There is a particularly lovely negligee that bears out the "by the yard" theory beautifully. It has a slip formed of the accordion plaited chiffon which comes by the yard or the piece of two or three yards. This is hung from the shoulders by ribbons. Over this is draped wide mesh lace in such a way that the lace is not cut except in three places. One piece makes a draped cape, the other is gathered on to this cape to lengthen it in back, and the third is draped from the front to the longer back by merely catching it at intervals in the cape of lace.

FOR UTILITY.

Pepper and Salt Mixture in Wool Gives This Smart Coat. Heavy wool mixture in gray, with a belted waist line and daring skirt, gives



GOOD LINE.

this interesting topcoat. Large bone buttons fasten it, and the collar and cuffs are featured in a reverse of the material. The girlish hat in black veils with a grosgrain band.

Beef is a Mode.

Procure six or seven pounds of lean beef. Melt one tablespoonful of butter or beef fat in an iron kettle, add an onion and fry to a light brown, skin out the onion, put in the beef and let brown well on all sides, cover with boiling water, add a small turnip and a small carrot (cut in dice), a tablespoonful of vinegar, nine white peppercorns, a stalk of celery, two small bay leaves and the fried onion. Cover tightly, let boil rapidly for five minutes, remove all scum as it rises, then reduce the heat and let simmer very gently for five hours. Add a tablespoonful of salt one hour before the meat is done, and if it is to be served cold let it stand overnight in the liquor in which it was cooked.

Stuffed Pork Tenderloins.

Two large tenderloins are required for this dish. Cut them down the center lengthwise, about halfway through, then spread them open and flatten down with a rolling pin. Spread one of the tenderloins with a good dressing made of breadcrumbs seasoned with butter, pepper, salt and a little sage. Lay the other tenderloin over this and sew the two together along the sides. Dredge with flour and place in a roasting pan with a cup of boiling water. Cook slowly about one hour, longer if necessary. Serve on a hot platter with a brown gravy made of the drippings in the pan.

GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

By ERNEST O. SELLERS
Director of Sunday School Course
Moody Bible Institute

A BUSINESS MAN'S TESTIMONY.

THE modern Sunday school movement has always been distinguished by the large number of laymen who have been its chief leaders and supporters. Mention has been made of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, John Wanamaker, E. K. Warren, H. J. Heinz and others. One is bewildered by this mass of testimony as to the value of the Sunday school, its contribution to individual lives and its hold upon men who rank very high in the business world. There has recently come under the writer's eye a letter which he is impelled to quote. It is from the president of a great cereal manufacturing company of St. Louis, Mr. Danforth, who is greatly interested in the secondary or older boys' work and has liberally supported the summer training school at Lake Geneva, Wis. He says: "As a boy the biggest man I knew was my Sunday school superintendent. He made the greatest impression upon my life. The biggest gain since has been in teaching and working in the Sunday school. The inspiration of such men as Heinz and Wanamaker has confirmed me in my decision that as long as I can hold my job in the Sunday school you will find me right there."

Mr. Danforth is one who has come to realize that it means far more to reach and transform a boy plus a life than to reach a man without a life of service to follow. Judge Fawcett of the New York juvenile court, a life-long Sunday school man, says that he had never had to sentence a "first offender," a boy who was a faithful, regular Sunday school attendant.

The late Mr. Lindsey Woodcock, vice-president and general manager of the Marshall Field retail store of Chicago, once said: "We always feel fairly confident of the future of any boy who comes into our employ when we know that he is a Sunday school boy." These men are not moved by sentimental and emotional appeals, but their judgment rests upon the practical material contribution that the Sunday schools are making to the youth of our land.

(Copyright.)

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.16@1.17, No. 3 \$1.10@1.15, No. 4 95c@1.05.
Corn—No. 2 white 74¢, No. 3 white 73¢, No. 4 white 72¢, No. 5 white 71¢, No. 6 white 70¢, No. 7 white 69¢, No. 8 white 68¢, No. 9 white 67¢, No. 10 white 66¢, No. 11 white 65¢, No. 12 white 64¢, No. 13 white 63¢, No. 14 white 62¢, No. 15 white 61¢, No. 16 white 60¢, No. 17 white 59¢, No. 18 white 58¢, No. 19 white 57¢, No. 20 white 56¢, No. 21 white 55¢, No. 22 white 54¢, No. 23 white 53¢, No. 24 white 52¢, No. 25 white 51¢, No. 26 white 50¢, No. 27 white 49¢, No. 28 white 48¢, No. 29 white 47¢, No. 30 white 46¢, No. 31 white 45¢, No. 32 white 44¢, No. 33 white 43¢, No. 34 white 42¢, No. 35 white 41¢, No. 36 white 40¢, No. 37 white 39¢, No. 38 white 38¢, No. 39 white 37¢, No. 40 white 36¢, No. 41 white 35¢, No. 42 white 34¢, No. 43 white 33¢, No. 44 white 32¢, No. 45 white 31¢, No. 46 white 30¢, No. 47 white 29¢, No. 48 white 28¢, No. 49 white 27¢, No. 50 white 26¢, No. 51 white 25¢, No. 52 white 24¢, No. 53 white 23¢, No. 54 white 22¢, No. 55 white 21¢, No. 56 white 20¢, No. 57 white 19¢, No. 58 white 18¢, No. 59 white 17¢, No. 60 white 16¢, No. 61 white 15¢, No. 62 white 14¢, No. 63 white 13¢, No. 64 white 12¢, No. 65 white 11¢, No. 66 white 10¢, No. 67 white 9¢, No. 68 white 8¢, No. 69 white 7¢, No. 70 white 6¢, No. 71 white 5¢, No. 72 white 4¢, No. 73 white 3¢, No. 74 white 2¢, No. 75 white 1¢, No. 76 white 0¢, No. 77 white 0¢, No. 78 white 0¢, No. 79 white 0¢, No. 80 white 0¢, No. 81 white 0¢, No. 82 white 0¢, No. 83 white 0¢, No. 84 white 0¢, No. 85 white 0¢, No. 86 white 0¢, No. 87 white 0¢, No. 88 white 0¢, No. 89 white 0¢, No. 90 white 0¢, No. 91 white 0¢, No. 92 white 0¢, No. 93 white 0¢, No. 94 white 0¢, No. 95 white 0¢, No. 96 white 0¢, No. 97 white 0¢, No. 98 white 0¢, No. 99 white 0¢, No. 100 white 0¢.

Oats—No. 2 white Northwestern 46¢, standard white Northwestern 45¢, No. 3 white Northwestern 44¢, No. 4 white 43¢, No. 5 white 42¢, No. 6 white 41¢, No. 7 white 40¢, No. 8 white 39¢, No. 9 white 38¢, No. 10 white 37¢, No. 11 white 36¢, No. 12 white 35¢, No. 13 white 34¢, No. 14 white 33¢, No. 15 white 32¢, No. 16 white 31¢, No. 17 white 30¢, No. 18 white 29¢, No. 19 white 28¢, No. 20 white 27¢, No. 21 white 26¢, No. 22 white 25¢, No. 23 white 24¢, No. 24 white 23¢, No. 25 white 22¢, No. 26 white 21¢, No. 27 white 20¢, No. 28 white 19¢, No. 29 white 18¢, No. 30 white 17¢, No. 31 white 16¢, No. 32 white 15¢, No. 33 white 14¢, No. 34 white 13¢, No. 35 white 12¢, No. 36 white 11¢, No. 37 white 10¢, No. 38 white 9¢, No. 39 white 8¢, No. 40 white 7¢, No. 41 white 6¢, No. 42 white 5¢, No. 43 white 4¢, No. 44 white 3¢, No. 45 white 2¢, No. 46 white 1¢, No. 47 white 0¢, No. 48 white 0¢, No. 49 white 0¢, No. 50 white 0¢, No. 51 white 0¢, No. 52 white 0¢, No. 53 white 0¢, No. 54 white 0¢, No. 55 white 0¢, No. 56 white 0¢, No. 57 white 0¢, No. 58 white 0¢, No. 59 white 0¢, No. 60 white 0¢, No. 61 white 0¢, No. 62 white 0¢, No. 63 white 0¢, No. 64 white 0¢, No. 65 white 0¢, No. 66 white 0¢, No. 67 white 0¢, No. 68 white 0¢, No. 69 white 0¢, No. 70 white 0¢, No. 71 white 0¢, No. 72 white 0¢, No. 73 white 0¢, No. 74 white 0¢, No. 75 white 0¢, No. 76 white 0¢, No. 77 white 0¢, No. 78 white 0¢, No. 79 white 0¢, No. 80 white 0¢, No. 81 white 0¢, No. 82 white 0¢, No. 83 white 0¢, No. 84 white 0¢, No. 85 white 0¢, No. 86 white 0¢, No. 87 white 0¢, No. 88 white 0¢, No. 89 white 0¢, No. 90 white 0¢, No. 91 white 0¢, No. 92 white 0¢, No. 93 white 0¢, No. 94 white 0¢, No. 95 white 0¢, No. 96 white 0¢, No. 97 white 0¢, No. 98 white 0¢, No. 99 white 0¢, No. 100 white 0¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$29, No. 2 \$18, No. 3 \$16, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50, No. 2 \$14.50, No. 1 clover \$11, No. 2 \$9.

Eggs—Prime firsts 19¢, firsts 18¢, ordinary firsts 18¢, seconds 18¢.

Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 23¢; fryers, over 2 lbs, 19¢; roasting chickens, 3 lbs and over, 17¢; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 16¢; under 4 lbs, 16¢; roosters, old, 11¢; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 18¢; under 3 lbs, 17¢; colored, 16¢; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 26¢; young tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 26¢; old tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 26¢; brooked broasted, 10¢, 12¢, culls, 6¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.75@8.40; butcher steers, extra \$7.65@8.15, good to choice \$6.75@7.50, common to fair \$5.25@6.50; heifers, extra \$7.75@8.25, good to choice \$7.00@7.65, common to fair \$5.25@6.75; cows, extra \$6.25@6.75, good to choice \$5.50@6, common to fair \$4.45@5.40; canners \$4.45@5.00; stockers and feeders \$7.25@7.50.

Hulls—Hologna \$6@6.75, fat bulls \$6.15@7.

Calves—Extra \$10.75@11, fair to good \$7.75@10.75, common and large \$5@10.50.

Cattle—Selected heavy shippers \$10.20@10.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$10.20@10.25, mixed packers \$9.95@10.20, pigs \$5.50@7, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.50@9.60, light shippers \$9.50@9.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7@8.75.

Sheep—Extra \$7.75@8, good to choice \$6.75@7.65, common to fair \$4@6.50.

Lambs—Extra \$11.25@11.50, good to choice \$10.25@11.25, common to fair \$7@10, sheared lambs \$8@11.25.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By R. O. BRILLER, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 19

PHILIP AND THE ETHIOPIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 8:26, 40.
GOLDEN TEXT—Understandest thou what thou doest?—Acts 8:30.

Beginning of verse four, chapter eight, we enter upon the second great division of the Book of the Acts. It marks the beginning of preaching outside of Jerusalem and also the employment of lay-preachers. The persecution of the Jerusalem church was chiefly led by Paul (v. 3) and resulted in a wider dissemination of the good news (v. 4). Philip the deacon went to Samaria where multitudes heard and saw (vv. 5, 8) and where a remarkable work of grace attended his dealing with Simon Magnus, who thought he could buy the gift of the Holy Spirit bestowed by the apostles (v. 13-14). The apostles returned to Jerusalem (v. 15) leaving Philip to continue his great revival in Samaria.

I. Divine Preparation, vv. 26, 27, 40. The marvelous way God leads us; ways we do not comprehend, to accomplish his great designs is nowhere better illustrated than here. Philip's work would seem to demand his undivided and personal supervision, but he exhibits his superior wisdom by at once obeying this new command (Heb. 11:3). The Samaritan road joined the great Jerusalem highway to Egypt in the midst of uncultivated pasture land. Philip carried "sealed orders" and as he came to Gaza he met this man from the region south of Egypt, who was probably a Jewish proselyte, having adopted their religion, and was returning from worshipping at Jerusalem.

II. Diligent Study, v. 27-29. Philip overheard this high official as he was reading aloud from the prophecy by Isaiah, probably from the Greek translation. The Spirit directed Philip to join himself to this evidently honest inquirer, not because of his wealth and position but because he was a seeker after truth (John 7:17, Ps. 25:9). This statesman gives us a most simple and practical illustration (v. 28 R. V.) of how to study the Bible and to improve the time occupied in traveling. Both Luke, who wrote the Book of Acts, and Philip, the evangelist, seem to accept all of Isaiah without reservation. This method of reading study is the one that will surely secure for us revelations from God.

III. Direct Instruction, v. 30-35. We do not advocate indiscriminate assault upon every passing stranger in our desire to do personal work. Philip took each step as directed by the Holy Spirit. If we are attuned to the Spirit's "small voice" we will surely hear his "Go near" which will send us to those whom we may win for Christ. It is true that this passage from the prophet Isaiah is somewhat obscure and, apart from Jesus of Nazareth, irreconcilable. "In his humiliation his judgment (justice) was taken away"—a fair trial not given; "his generation who shall declare," (Am. R. V.) I. e., his contemporaries who among them considered that he was cut off out of the land of the living (New Cent. Bible). Prof. G. A. Smith has declared that "none but prejudiced Jews have ever denied that this great prophecy, known as the fifty-third of Isaiah, was fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, and achieved all of its details in him alone." Philip's question was a pertinent one; good for this present time, and the eunuch's reply was much more frank than many professed Christians of today would be willing to admit. We have one who is ready to guide even as God met this ruler's need (John 14:26; 16:13; 1 Jno. 2:27). The importance of understanding is great (Matt. 13:19, 15:20, 24:15). The two portraits here presented of the Messiah are seemingly irreconcilable and are still a great puzzle to the Jews. Prince of Peace, despised and rejected; Suffering Savior, King eternal; there are many such seeming paradoxes.

IV. Declared Faith, v. 36-40. The eunuch had doubtless seen the rite of baptism in Jerusalem and at the first opportunity he desired to make public his new found faith. Baptism is confession and a symbol (Rom. 6:1-6) and immediately after the eunuch's declaration of faith (v. 37) Philip at once administered the rite, after which, his work being done, Philip is whisked away while the eunuch journeyed on "rejoicing."

These two men were total strangers, yet this wayside conversation gains one who must have heralded for the Gospel as he witnessed along his journey and in his home land. Philip made Caesarea his home and twenty years later met Paul in that city (Acts 21:8). Philip worked without the machinery of an "organized movement" and evidently without any emphasis upon the offering.

Do we look for the Spirit's personal leadings? Are we ready for every opportunity? Can we tell men the way of life, how to become a Christian? How many Sunday school teachers can intelligently use the word of God in answering the inquiry, "What must I do to be saved?"

STATE AID FOR PUBLIC ROADS

They Are Improved Only to a Slight Extent.

HAULING COST TOO HIGH.

For Most Farmers Public Highways Are the Only Means of Transportation Leading From Point of Production to Point of Consumption—Progress of State Road Management.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

The public roads throughout the country, which constitute the primary means of transportation for all agricultural products, for many millions of tons of forest, mine and manufactured products and which for a large percentage of farmers are the only avenues of transportation leading from the point of production to the point of consumption or rail shipment, have been improved to only a slight extent. By reason of this fact the prevailing cost of hauling over these roads is about 25 cents per ton mile.

More than 350,000,000 tons are hauled over our public roads each year, and the average haul is about eight miles, from which it can readily be seen that our annual bill for hauling is nearly \$900,000,000. The cost per ton mile for hauling on hard surfaced roads should not exceed 15 cents. It is therefore evident that if our roads were adequately improved a large annual saving in the cost of hauling would result. Railroad freight rates are about 7 1/2 mills per ton mile.

Under the system of local management which succeeded the toll systems and the road building activities of the federal government tax burdens for road purposes rested almost entirely upon farm property. Since the cities generally escaped these responsibilities and burdens, this condition was inequitable, produced inadequate revenue and resulted in a very widespread stagnation in the building of improved roads. A further inequity resulted from the fact that traffic in its development took no account of county and township boundaries, so that frequently the traffic from one county destroyed the roads of another county, which in turn found itself unable to obtain redress. Modern traffic gave rise to new and difficult problems of construction, which the limited skill of local officials was unable to solve. Road taxes were, to a great extent, worked out by untrained, undisciplined road hands. Most of the road work consisted in patching from year to year, and little tangible progress could be shown for the money and labor expended. These conditions rendered state action ultimately imperative, and New Jersey in 1891 was the first state to take definite action through legislative enactment. Other states rapidly followed the precedent set by New Jersey, and this progress was greatly accelerated by the advent of the automobile.

Of the progress of state road management it may be said that forty-four states have thus far established highway departments for educational or administrative work, and of these thirty have made actual appropriations in aid of road construction or maintenance. In all \$208,000,000 had been appropriated from state funds between 1891 and Jan. 1, 1915, for construction, maintenance, administration and educational road work, and a total of about 31,000 miles of improved roads is the evidence to show that this expenditure was not in vain. These roads were built for the most part as a joint state and local undertaking, so that a large local outlay not included in the state total was involved. At the present time only the states of Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas have no provision for any sort of state participation in road work.

Summarized briefly, the essentials to successful state highway administration, as demonstrated by the experience of the various state highway departments, are as follows: (a) The elimination of politics as a factor in state highway work; (b) the control by the state highway department of all work on which state funds are expended; (c) adequate appropriations for continuous maintenance of highways under efficient supervision from the day the highways are completed; (d) state supervision as to surveys, plans and specifications of roads and bridges constructed under bond issues and supervision of such other road and bridge work as requires considerable cash outlay and the exercise of engineering skill and knowledge.

Object Lesson Roads. The construction of object lesson roads by the federal government, through the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department of agriculture, is reviewed at length in bulletin No. 281 of the department. In carrying out this work engineers from the office of public roads, when requested by the local road authorities, have supervised the building of short stretches of roads of various types, the counties, except in the case of special post roads, paying the entire cost for materials and labor. During the eighteen months covered by the report forty of these object lesson roads have been built.

TREES FOR LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

The Lincoln Highway Tree Planting association, in co-operation with authorities of the states through which this great transcontinental road passes, is working out a plan for ornamenting the roadside. Each state has been asked to designate the kind of tree and shrub to be planted along the road within its border. In New Jersey it is proposed to plant fruit trees, Pennsylvania has started a move for forestry preservation with masses of American laurel for decoration, while Illinois and the prairie states of the middle west have expressed a preference for masses of the prairie rose indigenous to the section. Nebraska has decided to plant shade trees 200 feet apart, with ornamental trees and shrubbery between.

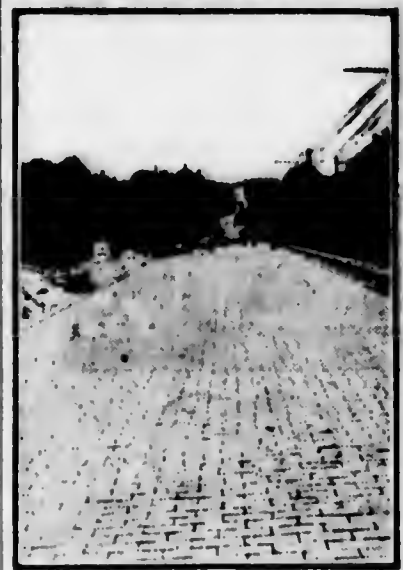
BRICK AND CONCRETE ROADS.

Department of Agriculture Gives Information Regarding Their Qualities.

Now that road authorities generally recognize the need of more durable country roads two bulletins issued by the department of agriculture, one on portland cement concrete and the other on vitrified brick pavement, are timely.

Each bulletin deals largely with the selection of materials and approved methods of constructing the kind of road it treats of, but also contains some observations of interest to the layman. Although brick roads are expensive to construct, they are becoming common and are giving general satisfaction, their principal advantages being durability under practically all traffic conditions, easy traction and the ease with which they are maintained.

There is a brick pavement in Terre Haute, Ind., that was laid in 1891-2 on a broken stone foundation and on which the cost of repairs has been only about \$200, due to two breaks caused by expansion. This street carries a heavy traffic on part of its length. Another brick pavement, laid in Cleveland



EXPERIMENTAL BRICK ROAD CONSTRUCTION BY OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In 1890 on natural soil foundation in a thickly settled residential section, has never required any repairs due to wear.

Most of the concrete pavements have proved entirely satisfactory where traffic conditions were not unduly severe. The earliest pavement of this type, constructed in Bellefontaine, O., in 1893-4, was put down on one side of the public square, where it carries a heavy traffic and has cost not more than \$200 for repairs in its twenty-two years of existence.

Concrete roads are durable under ordinary suburban and rural traffic, present a smooth, even surface, offering very little resistance to traffic, produce practically no dust, can be maintained at small cost and serve as an excellent base for some other wearing surface when resurfacing becomes desirable.

Since Wayne county, Mich., began building concrete roads in 1909 there has been a rapid increase in such pavements. In that year 364,000 square yards were built, in 1912 the yardage had increased to 6,476,000 and in 1914 to more than 19,000,000 yards.

The average cost of three pieces of concrete road built in Illinois by the state highway commission in 1912 was 88 cents a square yard, including preparation of the subgrade, but exclusive of cost of the use of machinery and tools. This would make the cost per mile of a fifteen foot surface \$7,734.

State Road Maintenance.

In the early stages of state road management little or no provision was made for the maintenance of roads constructed with the aid of state funds. This condition has developed into a serious problem, and many of the states are finding it difficult to obtain sufficient funds to resurface and properly maintain the large mileage of roads already constructed. It was thought at first that if the states aided in the construction of roads the counties could be depended upon properly to maintain them. This has been found to be a case of misplaced confidence, and the only way in which the states could obtain proper maintenance was to place the work under the immediate direction of a state highway department. Automobile revenues are for the most part applied to the maintenance of roads, and many of the states are providing annual cash appropriations in sufficient amounts properly to meet existing conditions.

St. Patrick's Day

THIS day we dedicate to Erin's saint And place it under Patrick's jurisdiction. About the date I've heard a legend quaint, But know not if 'tis history or fiction. In either case it may be worth retelling, To its acceptance nobody compelling.

Tis said, then, his biographers got mixed As to the day on which he entered glory. The date which as his birthday should be fixed. They wanted perfect floods of oratory. While some March 8 as proper date were naming, Others March 9, with equal vigor, claiming.

They argued high, we're told; They argued low. Each party viewed the other with derision. It's difficult, when doctors differ so, To reach impartially a fair decision. But neither side here had to yield a fraction. They found a date that gave both satisfaction.

Since all men know how hard it is to find A compromise where no one feels defrauded, It proves he had a most uncommon mind Who chose the date which every one applauded. He put an end to all the fuss and blather By simply adding eight and nine together. —George B. Morwood.

Ireland's Color and Arms. An inquiry, asking what are the real national color and flag of Ireland, was addressed to the Ulster king of arms in Dublin, and the following is a copy of the reply received from that gentleman:

Office of Arms—Dublin Castle. I am directed by Captain Neville R. Wilkinson, Ulster king of arms, to inform you that the national color of Ireland is and always has been blue (that is, heraldic blue, ultramarine; not, as some people have thought, sky blue). Green never was the national color of Ireland. The national color is taken from the ground of the arms. In the case of Ireland it is azure, a harp or (heraldic word for gold) stringed argent (heraldic word for silver) Thus blue is the color of Ireland.

Treasures of Treves. Treves is probably the oldest city in Germany and contains more Roman antiquities than any other city in northern Europe, but its most famous possession is the "holy coat" preserved in the cathedral. According to tradition, this is the identical "seamless robe" worn by Jesus Christ and gambled for by the Roman soldiers at the foot of the cross.

Scotch Should Ravare St. Patrick. Scotchmen of the present day, say some Irishmen, are false to their history in the small respect they show to St. Patrick's day. St. Patrick is as much their patron saint as he is the patron saint of the Irish. All through Scottish history the names of Patrick, Bridget and Columba were held in equal honor in Ireland and in Scotland. These names were given to children at baptism; they are seen to day in the names of places; churches were called after them and they are preserved in family names equally in the two countries.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for Foundation and Vocational students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1916	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 3, 1916	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

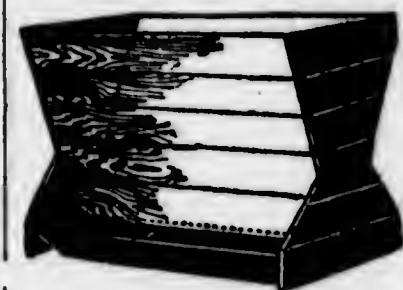
Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Winter Term opened January 8th. Hurry! Rooms nearly all taken. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

Olive Oil. Spain is credited with producing more than three-quarters of the world's supply of olive oil.

Boarded Sheep Rack. A boarded up feeding rack in the sheep lots or pens will prevent dirt and chaff from getting into the wool while the animals are feeding. Dirt of this kind in the wool is one of the reasons usually given by buyers for low prices paid. In some instances



the chaff and dirt from the racks will work down into the wool, matted it near the hide and causing discomfort to the sheep as well as injury to the wool. Its use means a better looking flock and will also result in saving quite a good deal of feed that is ordinarily wasted.

The rack may be built double, giving as much feeding space on one side as the other. The double racks are best for the open lots.—Farm Progress.

Man and Flight.

Mathematicians have calculated that man is too heavy ever to be sustained in air by the power of his own muscles, no matter how large the wings are which he fastens to his body. The weight limit is probably approached by the largest birds, such as the Australian crane, which still flies, although it weighs about twenty pounds. The ostrich long ago gave up all hope of winging its way through the air. An aeroplane can be built, say the experts, which will sustain a man and use but three horsepower, but as the best athletes can exert only a maximum of about two horsepower for fifteen seconds at a time he will always be dependent on a machine.

Favors, Etc., For St. Patrick's Day

Little green silk flags with the harp of Erin in gold or yellow. Larger flags of crepe paper, some plain, others showing a harp. Candy boxes in the shape of a shamrock leaf, covered with green paper, a harp embossed in gold on the top. Boxes of various sizes in the shape of harps, covered with green paper and embossed in gold. Branches of carnations made of bright green crepe paper.

Has the Habit. "Is she a bride?" "An inveterate one."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW MILITARY AERO BREAKS SPEED RECORD



In a new type of military aeroplane now adopted for the United States army Aviator Frank Burnside recently made a new American speed record, making a half mile with a slight wind in 17.45 seconds and against the wind 20.15 seconds, averaging thirty-eight seconds for the mile, or ninety-five miles an hour. On another flight he made a speed of 102 1/2 miles an hour with the wind. The flights were made near Ithaca, N. Y., and were timed officially by J. J. Frawley, a representative of the Aero Club of America. Burnside is making almost daily test flights in his machine, which will be adopted by the United States.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Carico

Carico, March 13.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard a fine boy christened Raymond.—Mrs. Elsie Craft is worse at this writing.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Summers a fine boy called Daniel.—Y. G. Begley of Anville was through these parts taking goods orders of the merchants.

Green Hall

Green Hall, March 13.—Saturday and Sunday was the regular church time at Rock Springs. There was a good crowd on Sunday but not so many on Saturday. There were three preachers present all of whom gave short talks.—Old Aunt Honor Tackett of this place died of pneumonia a few days ago and was laid to rest in the Lucas grave yard. She leaves two daughters and one son and many friends to mourn her loss.—Mrs. Rebecca Evans and her daughter, Myrtle, of Beattyville are visiting relatives in this section.—The Misses Nettie and Florence Andrew of Privett were visiting at the home of F. F. McCollum Saturday and Sunday. Luther Pierson had a working Thursday, the 9th, and had thirteen hands who worked all day.—The women of this section are worrying considerably because of the continued rains that prevents them from planting onions, peas and potatoes.—Mrs. Emma E. McCollum, who is attending school at Richmond this winter, will return home about April 1st.—J. E. Wilson will farm on a

latter's mother, Mrs. Finlay Guy of near Winchester Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Reeves of the Corinth neighborhood were here yesterday attending church.—Willie Gross has rented the farm of Charles Woods for this year.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, March 13.—The Pearl-site Company, manufacturers of all kinds of dye stuffs, will open up next week with a full force of employees. They have been closed down some time on account of not being able to obtain steel material for construction work.—There will be an election held in this county to vote on forty-thousand dollars bonds to build good roads and bridges, April 10, next, it is needed very much as there is not a pike in the county.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Mounty on the 9th, a fine 12-pound boy. He is better known to his acquaintances as Uncle Gus.—The lot sale which was held in town last Wednesday of the Sewell addition brought fair prices. There were 120 sold ranging from \$15 to \$130 each. It is thought building will start soon as dwellings are very scarce at present.—The oil interests of Estill county have extended into this county as evidenced by the leasing of several thousand acres of land along Hardwicks Creek near town; drilling will begin within the course of a few days.—Mrs. Suddie Ringo died Tuesday, the 7th, after a short illness. She is survived by two sons and two daughters. The

You don't know what good flour is until
you have tried

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

The beautiful crust and rich aroma
tell the story of a perfect loaf

Once tried Always used

very light scale this year. He has contracted corn from J. B. and Dale Minter who are working rain and shine expecting to farm on a large scale.—There are more Irish potatoes and onions in this section of the country than was ever known before in any one year. Most everybody seems to have them and there is no sale for those who have more than they use themselves.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, March 13.—Grant Lilly, who went to Cartersburg, Ind., about a year ago, was brought back here last week and buried in the Log Lick cemetery. His relatives and friends have our deepest sympathy.—Millard Webb and family of Oklahoma have recently moved to their home here which he bought from A. King. We welcome Mr. Webb and family into our community.—Mrs. John H. Matherly's friends surprised her last Monday with an elegant birthday dinner. It was her forty-fourth birthday and all present had a most enjoyable day.—John S. Woods sold a bunch of hogs to Willie Henderson last week at \$7 per cwt.—The Misses Janie and Ida Williams, who are attending high school in Winchester, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Frank Spry of this place is moving to Powell County where he rented a farm.—Mr. and Mrs. Dock Cooper of Winchester attended church here yesterday.—A very hard wind storm visited us here last Tuesday, tho not a great deal of damage was done.—Rev. G. W. Peel of Nicholasville preached to a very large and attentive congregation here Saturday and Sunday.—William Burch made a business trip to Winchester last Tuesday.—S. C. Elkin and Mrs. Lillie Lilly of Cartersburg, Ind., were here last week to attend the burial of the latter's husband.—Corn is selling here at \$4 per bbl. and not very plentiful.—Sim Kerr went to Estill County last week to buy stock.—W. A. Matherly and wife visited the

remains were laid to rest in the Eaton graveyard.

MADISON COUNTY

Coyle

Coyle, March 4.—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rice have sold out and will leave soon for Paint Lick and Indiana.—Mrs. James Powell is on the sick list at this writing.—Ed Young had a telephone put in his house recently.—Several in this community attended the sale of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rice.—Mrs. Cal Nance, who has been to see her sick sister-in-law has returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hendrix have moved in the house with Will Hendrix. They are planning on going to Illinois.

Harts

Harts, March 6.—We are glad to announce that our Sunday School is progressing finely with good attendance and good behavior with Mr. Hunt as superintendent.—T. J. Lake was in Richmond Monday on business.—John H. Gadd, who has been in Hazard for some time, returned a few days ago.—G. J. Lake is able to do his work and has done some clearing already.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, March 13.—There will be a singing school start up at Silver Creek church next Saturday night, March 18, and will last ten days. We will have a good man who knows all about music to teach us.—There will be a pie supper given on Saturday night, March 25, to raise money to buy new song books and to pay for the services of the music teacher. We hope all will come and take part.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, March 13.—Mrs. E. T. Fish has gone to Indiana for treatment, for her head and throat.—Charles Duerson and family have moved in the house with Mr. Duerson's mother.—Most all the sick folks are improving except Mrs. Sarena Ogg. She continues about the same.

RIGHT ON THE JOB

Since the firm of Parks & Blazer quit the roofing, tinning, heating and plumbing business I have moved to Berea and have taken over their stock of goods, tools and business. Phone 7 will get me at my shop, corner Short and Jackson streets, and at my home on Boone street.

BEREA SCHOOL OF ROOFING

Phone No. 7 or 181-2 Henry Lengfeller, Manager

St. Patrick's Day March Seventeenth.



WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF '98?

WHO fears to speak of Ninety-eight? Who blushes at the name?

When cowards mock the patriot's fate, who hangs his head for shame?

He's all a knave or half a slave, who slights his country thus; But a true man, like you, man, will fill your glass with us.

We drink the memory of the brave, the faithful and the few—Some lie faroff beyond the wave—some sleep in Ireland too; All, all are gone—but still lives on the fame of those who died—All true men, like you, men, remember them with pride.

The dust of some is Irish earth; among their own they rest; And the same land that gave them birth has caught them to her breast.

And we will pray that from their clay full many a race may start Of true men, like you, men, to act as brave a part.

They rose in dark and evil days to right their native land; They kindled here a living blaze that nothing shall withstand. Alas, that might can vanquish right—they fell and passed away! But true men, like you, men, are plenty here today.

Then here's their memory—may it be for us a guiding light, To cheer our strife for liberty and teach us to unite. Through good and ill, be Ireland's still, though sad as theirs your fate; And true men, be you, men, like those of Ninety-eight! —John Kells Ingram.

ST. PATRICK'S COLOR

PROBABLY nine out of ten Irishmen, if asked what the national flag of Ireland is, would reply without hesitation, "The harp without the crown," meaning the golden Celtic harp on a green ground which is flown generally by Irishmen. wrote the Rev. P. Yorke in the San Francisco Leader. But as flags go it is comparatively new.

It first made its appearance in 1798, when it was adopted by the United Irishmen, and it is said that they chose green because it is a blend of orange and blue, to typify the union of north and south.

In point of antiquity the real Irish flag is the "spear and serpent," which appears in the arms of the O'Sullivan family. It is said to commemorate the incident of Goudal Glas, the ancestor of Milesius, who, tradition says, was cured of a snake bite by the rod of Moses. Next to that comes the flag of Flann MacCumbhall's militia, the golden sun on a blue ground, and the weight of opinion seems to favor this as the true national flag. Blue, indeed, was always Ireland's national color until 1798.

One of the most popular Irish flags is the three golden crowns on a blue ground, which figures now in the arms of the province of Munster. This was accepted after the Norman invasion of 1170 as the flag of Ireland, the three crowns typifying the kingdoms of Desmond, Ormonde and Thomond. It was retained until 1547, when Henry VIII. abolished it and substituted the harp.

Coming down to more recent times, we find that Grattan's parliament had a flag with a golden harp on a blue ground. A new flag was evolved at the time of the union, apparently for the purpose of incorporating it in what is now known as the union jack, but it does not seem to have caught the popular fancy any more than the act of union. This was the red saltire on a white ground, which was christened "St. Patrick's cross." Apparently it was "lifted" from the arms of Trinity college, Dublin, though how Dublin came by it is equally a mystery. The tricolor of green, white and orange, "the orange and the green, with the stripe of peace between," is the recognized flag of the Irish Nationalists.

There is a Real Difference

Cream of tartar, derived from grapes, is used in Royal Baking Powder because it is the best and most healthful ingredient known for the purpose.

Phosphate and alum, which are derived from mineral sources, are used in some baking powders, instead of cream of tartar, because they are cheaper.

If you have been induced to use baking powders made from alum or phosphate, use Royal Baking Powder instead. You will be pleased with the results and the difference in the quality of the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, March 5.—Deward Hisle, who has been dangerously sick with pneumonia, is improving.—Mrs. Ross Jordan of Cork spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks of this place.—Scot Thomas has moved from W. F. Fielder's place to that of his father's, J. H. Thomas, near Corinth Church.—Evert Witt, while visiting his brother at College Hill, was taken with pneumonia and is very sick at this writing.—Samuel Sparks attended court at Winchester last Monday.—Miss Lucy Conley of College Hill visited her sister, Mrs. Joe Vaughn of this place last week.—Mrs. Howard Hill of Iron Mound spent the greater part of last week with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Sparks.—The young people of this place spent a very pleasant day with Mrs. Emeline Harris today.—Much success to The Citizen and its many readers.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, March 13.—J. P. Thomas of St. Helens was in town last Saturday on business.—Senator J. H. Evans and Rep. R. H. Jackson, members of the legislature, were visiting their homes here from Friday until Monday when they returned to Frankfort to remain till the legislature closes.—Superintendent W. D. Lucas was in Richmond a few days last week attending the superintendent's convocation given by the E. K. S. N.—Last week during the tide in the Kentucky River, quite a number of logs and rafts were floated down the river to the several mills below.—Hon. Sam Hurst spent a few days in Hazard last week.—There was a meeting of the Lee County Republican Committee in the Court House Saturday to fill a few vacancies in two or three precincts.—Theodore H. Blakey made a business trip to Irvine Monday.—Miss Anna Perkins, H. T. Beatty, Loyd Akers, G. N. Smith and W. D. Lucas were in Frankfort Monday and Tuesday, saw the closing hours of the legislature.

GARRARD

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, March 13.—Forest Howden and Miss Pearl McClure, of Berea, spent the week end with Miss Fannie Howden.—Sallie Woods is the new assistant post mistress.—Fay Rogers has a severe case of pneumonia.—Geo. Treadway and Eliza Rucker both of this place surprised their many friends here by going to Lancaster Monday the 6th and getting married. Mr. Treadway is a prominent merchant and Miss Rucker is the daughter of C. I. Rucker. Best wishes to them from every one here.—J. C. Asher of Livingston was here a few days the first of the week.—Ben Kelly of Harlan has been visiting his sister, Mrs. W. W. West this week.—Mrs. J. T. Thompson was greatly as well as pleasantly surprised March 6th to find, when she was called home from a neighbors just at noon, a house full of guests and elaborate dinner on the table.—The occasion was to celebrate her 55th birthday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lackey of Point Leavelle were the guests of his brother, Sam Lackey, near Richmond the first of last week.—Miss Nettie Farmer of Lancaster has been visiting the Misses Doshia and Christine Metcalf.—Calway Houshelt made a flying trip to Illinois last week. He left here on Tuesday and got back Sunday. (No place like home in the winter.)

The Very Good Man.

"He's forever prating about what his conscience tells him. What does his conscience tell him, anyway?" "It usually tells him apparently what awful sinners his neighbors are."—Philadelphia Press.

GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

By ERNEST O. SELLERS
Director of Sunday School Course
Moody Bible Institute

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN OUNCE of constructive conviction is worth a ton of destructive censure. Sunday school leaders frankly admit that they do not achieve fully the result of their patient labor they ought to attain and all look forward beyond their winter of discontent to a gladsome time of summer fruitage. Looking back we see in the Sunday school movement one of phenomenal rise, progress and usefulness. Public schools are far from their leader's ideals but denunciation does not produce reform, and great institutions are generally stronger than we suppose.

A technical knowledge of the Bible is not the end of Sunday school work. The building of character is its supremely significant task; and to the solution of this task the Sunday school is to bring not merely organized data, but is to seek to arouse all the latent goodness in the pupil and to fix his habits of life in doing of right things at all times. No intelligent modern Sunday school worker seeks merely to develop the intellectual life, but rather to develop the feeling-life in its knowing and doing. The Sunday school of today insists upon promptness and endeavors to cultivate better discipline. It emphasizes the cardinal virtues of obedience and industry. Poor teachers are earnestly urged to improve and new teachers are as never before being trained for their task in the Sunday school. Mere impulse for goodness does not guarantee teaching power; a good teacher is not a mere rote-crammer of pupils.

Pupils are urged to a frank, free discussion of questions and encouraged to give expression to their convictions. No Sunday school leader of today looks upon the school as an end of itself, or even as the nursery to other things, but rather as the drill ground of preparation for the battles of life. There is an air of business, of activity, in the modern Sunday school; a snap, a vigor that enlivens every pupil, for children love activity. Competent men and women are giving this work wide study and careful treatment. The organization and its results are being seriously considered, its weaknesses revealed. There can be no doubt as to the result when the best in the human is joined with the Divine in exalting childhood and youth into useful citizenship in the Kingdom of God.

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UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued From First Page)

Reading Railway Co., died at his home in Elkins Park, a suburb. His death was very sudden. Mr. Voorhees underwent an operation in Minnesota early this year and came to this city about ten days ago, apparently in good health. He was at his office for a few hours the first time since his return from the west. His funeral will be held from his late home. He is survived by a widow, four sons and four daughters.

EXTRADITION OF JUDGE GARY.

Youngstown, O.—Sheriff J. C. Unstead, acting on the advice of Prosecutor A. M. Henderson, wrote a letter to Judge E. H. Gary, executive chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, to ascertain whether or not he will voluntarily appear here to answer the indictment returned against him. Judge Gary, as an individual, and six steel corporations of this city are charged with having conspired to keep down wages and to fix the price of steel in violation of the anti-trust law.

The United States Public Health Service has trapped 615,744 rodents in New Orleans in the past 18 months.